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THE BATES STUDENT

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May 11, 1990

Volume 119, Number 17

Student



Employment

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Tiny Proctor COVER PHOTO

News

Lambda Chi Alfa Busted at Colby

by Richard Samuelson

Colby College closed the underground Lambda Chi Alfa fraternity after obtaining a list of pledges. The college administration obtained the list from State police, who busted a hazing activity taking place at a Grange in Cambridge, Maine.

The *Colby Echo* reports that the college enacted disciplinary action against the pledges on the list, and the fraternity members when they turned themselves in. In their letter to the administration in which they disbanded their organization, the fraternity brothers stated that "we feel it must be stressed that we take this action in the hopes of gaining clemency for the seventeen members of our fraternity that have already been identified."

The school levied different penalties on the seniors than on members of other classes. The 19 graduating seniors will not march in graduation ceremonies and they can not participate in senior week festivities. The 29 juniors and sophomores received suspension for 1990's fall semester. In addition, the school put the 67 mem-

bers of the fraternity on disciplinary probation for the remainder of this academic year.

A good number of the members of the fraternity took part in inter-collegiate athletics, and the school's athletics department released a letter to the community which removed these members from participating in competition between schools. This action will have adverse effects on Colby's athletic teams, most notably the Football and Baseball teams.

Sources report that the penalties against the Lambda's resulted in the voluntary closure of two of the other remaining underground fraternities on campus. Rumors have it that one fraternity continues to debate its fate.

This bust represented the third fraternity broken up by the college in two years. Last year the school broke up Zeta Psi and Delta Upsilon. Members of these two fraternities received less severe penalties than the members of Lambda received this spring. Colby outlawed the organization of fraternities on campus in January of 1984.

Vandalism on Campus Increases Over Break

by Samuel Tyler

The last few weeks have been marked by an increase in vandalism around campus. Responsibility for these actions belongs to both Bates students and the residents of the Lewiston-Auburn area.

Although the number of cases on record with the Security Department is rising, the increase in destruction to college property at this time of the year is common and linked with the advent of warmer weather. Officer Sherri L. Brooks of the Security Department remarked that the rise in damage to college property can be viewed "simply as an annual increase in vandalism."

The number of reports related to blatant vandalism and theft for the month of April are startling. On April 15, vandals set fire to a trash can on the tennis courts in front of Smith Hall. At the start of April break, two Tom's vending machines were reported "destroyed" in the basements of Adams and Mitchell house. On the following night, vandals shattered two large fixtures between the first and second floors of John Bertram Hall. There are no suspects in any of these incidents.

Two examples of more serious crimes (in which the vandals again remain unknown) took place on April 28th and May 2nd. On the 28th, a student's motorcycle, parked in the lot between Smith and Adams, was wheeled down the adjacent hill and into Lake Andrews. On the evening of

May 2nd, a vandal broke a window in one of the heavy pieces of equipment from the Carnegie science construction site.

In a number of cases, it is certain that Bates students committed the vandalism. On April 22nd, a student ripped a light fixture from the wall of a second floor bathroom in John Bertram Hall. On the same evening, the Lewiston Police caught five Bates students throwing trash and bottles into College street near Quality Market.

Over the first weekend of April break, students staying on campus for athletics threw pool balls through a wall in Adams Hall. These students were identified and will have to confess their actions to the maintenance department. Most recently, on May 3rd, a student used a wrist rocket (high powered sling-shots) to fire a marble into a window of the second floor of the Ladd library, and cracked the window. Officer Brooks believes that these identified students will most likely find themselves in front of the Student Conduct Committee.

Both wrist rockets and large three person sling-shots have been used in vandalism around campus. The rising popularity of the catapult-like sling shot were suggested as part of the problem in vandalism.

In Brooks's opinion, a large part of the campus vandalism attributable to Bates students result from drinking. Yet again, vandalism has increased before during the spring season.

College Beat

President's Office Bombed at Wesleyan

Compiled by Richard Samuelson

Wesleyan University

The *Amherst Student* reports that someone threw a molotov cocktail into the office of the President of Wesleyan University at approximately 4 a.m. on the morning of Saturday April 7, 1990. The damage from the explosion only affected the one office.

Wesleyan has offered a reward of \$10,000 for information which leads to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the crime. The Associated Press reported that President William M. Chace of Wesleyan stated that the bombing represented an "outrageous and saddening attack on the entire Wesleyan community."

Earlier in the year only 21% of the college's student body approved of the job the new president has done thus far. This incident follows other incidents on the Wesleyan campus this year, and speculation includes that the bombing was related to racial recruitment controversies at Wesleyan.

Bowdoin College

The faculty of Bowdoin College has decided that their experiment with a four point grading system has failed. A resolution which proposed a return to a five point grading system, passed by a large margin in the school's March Faculty meeting. The faculty reconsidered the motion in their next meeting and again passed the proposal, that time by a margin of only three (41 to 38).

The proposal originally had the five point system scheduled to go into effect next year, but the faculty decided to suspend the start of the new system until the 1991-1992 school year.

Many voices rose in protest against the change. Director of Admissions, Bill Mason, joined students in protesting the resolution. Students gathered 500 signatures on a petition against the resolution within an hour of the initial vote. Mason complained that one of the only things that set Bowdoin apart from other schools was its unique grading system, and now it will merely blend in with other small liberal arts colleges.

Colby College

Lesbian separatist Anna R. Kissed spoke to an audience of 150 women at Colby last month. The exclusion of men in her audience sparked much controversy. Prior to the speech about 20 men gathered in protest outside of the location of the lecture. Some "heated exchanges developed between the protesters and Women's Group members," *The Colby Echo* reports.

The controversy concerned not only Kissed's exclusion of men, but also the funding of her speech with money that the Women's Group received from "Stu-A." (Colby's student advisory board.)

Remarks concerning the value of speaking to an all female audience highlighted Kissed's two hour lecture. As she did at Bates a few weeks earlier, Kissed advocated separatism and expressed her contempt for the straight way of life. She commented that "the act of being straight is oppressive to women," *The Echo* reports.

At the conclusion of her lecture Kissed withdrew her earlier consent to have a videotape of the lecture shown to the entire campus, male and female. Instead the college showed a videotape of Kissed's lecture here at Bates.

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Professor Hodgkin Resigns His Chair

Will Relinquish Post of Ten Years Over Policy Disagreement

by Jon Custis

On April 12, 1990, in a letter to Political Science students, Political Science Department Chair Douglas I. Hodgkin served notice that he had tendered his resignation to President Harward. Hodgkin's resignation arose out of "a fundamental policy disagreement" with a faculty recruitment program that, in his view, would practice racial discrimination.

During a meeting of department chairs, division chairs, the Dean of the Faculty, and the President, held on February 27, a memorandum was introduced to all in attendance regarding minority recruitment. Addressed to the Faculty, the memo outlined the proposal of a "net increase of three new tenure-track positions on the condition that these positions be filled by candidates who meet criteria of superior quality and training and whose appointments will support goals of the College's Affirmative Action policy."

Hodgkin perceived that the Administration expected him to recruit only Afro-American candidates for such a tenure-track position. Dean of the Faculty, Carl Straub, who did much of the speaking at the February 27, meeting, concedes that "the basic intention of the draft memorandum dated March 1, which was never circulated to the college, was to have a special effort to appoint African-Americans to the faculty."

In addition, Straub recounted that "I said no" in response to an inquiry raised by someone present at the February 27 meeting concerning the case of "a mathematician who might be an Asian-American would be eligible under this special recruitment program." As a matter of fundamental principle, Hodgkin believed that he could not follow the recruitment policy if it meant discriminating against members of other minority groups, therefore his resignation.

Acting on both this memorandum and the subsequent oral explanation in the February 27 meeting, Professor Hodgkin chose to resign his post as Chair of the Political Science Department, a position he has held for ten years, rather than be forced to enact such a policy. As of May 1, Associate Professor William S. Corlett Jr. permanently assumed the duties as Chair of the department.

Straub commented on Hodgkin's resignation that "I thought that he acted precipitously in tendering his resignation to the President ... one or two days after the initial February 27 meeting." "I respect him for, in face of not being able to agree with a policy, to resign from the privilege of helping to administer the policy."

One of the main areas of disagreement between Professor Hodgkin and Dean Straub concerns the status of the March 1 memo. Straub asserts that he had every intention of presenting the memo as only a draft, although in fact there is no such mention on the actual memo. Hodgkin says that he has no recollection of it ever being stated that the memo was a draft. He further notes that the discussion of the memo was not conducted as if the memo were tentative. He also points out the memo was dated only two

days after the meeting. As a result of the impression that the memo was outlining policy, Professor Hodgkin resigned.

Before that memorandum's release to the faculty, the college had the policy checked with its attorney's. According to the Dean of the Faculty, "The advice of the college's attorney was that there are laws in the state of Maine which prevent private institutions, such as Bates College from considering, race or ethnicity, as well as gender and other factors in hiring employees." As a result, the college decided to revise the policy.

Dean Straub told the story as follows, "At the time that we designed or wrote the initial draft, dated March 1, fundamental to the purpose of that was to appoint persons who would bring into the curriculum an African-American perspective. This [incorporation] not only in anticipation of the faculty perhaps establishing a new program in African-American studies,

but also because we believe that the curriculum at the present time does not pay enough attention to the history and cultural heritage of African-American's and of Africa."

That shift in emphasis makes the policy legal, because it makes the program curricular, and not personnel. Straub stated that "when there are searches, the person who is the best candidate in terms of his or her capacity to enhance the presence of the African-American perspective on the curriculum is the person who will be appointed."

Straub noted that Hodgkin's main concern is that the change in the writing is only a technicality, but argued, "I believe that Professor Hodgkin is not taking the April 12, memorandum for what it is." He also asserted, "His concern has to do with whether or not race and gender and ethnicity, and cultural background...have anything whatsoever to do in selecting a faculty." As for the possibility that the

policy will suffer from bias as a result of the program's original intent, Straub said that "I'm not going to speculate on where there are biases or where there aren't."

Professor Hodgkin asserts that Dean Straub suggested that there are ways to make it clear that the positions will go only to African-Americans without explicitly stating it. Dean Straub, on the other hand says that, "I don't remember that being said, in that meeting, I have been told that there are people who feel that way." Later, he said that "I did not say that."

In Hodgkin's resignation letter, not all the circumstances surrounding the February 27 meeting nor the source of the "oral explanation" were publicly announced. As a result much rumor and conjecture arose and rapidly spread across campus due to the lack of substantial information.

Five days after Hodgkin's resignation letter, Christine Fryer '93 and the Afro-American Society sent a letter addressed to the entire student body in response to Hodgkin's letter. Her letter criticized him for falsely interpreting the College's new recruitment policy, and went on to state that in the memorandum sent to all faculty members there is "no mention of denying non African-Americans the opportunity to participate in the program...[and] by no means will [the recruitment program] exclude others."

On May 8, six professors from the Political Science Department sent out a letter to Political Science students in an attempt to dispel some of the confusion surrounding Hodgkin's resignation. They too made reference to the absence of any mention of racial or ethnic background in the memo addressed to the Faculty. This Faculty memo, dated April 12, was a redraft of the earlier memo shown during the February 27 meeting. The Political Science professors called on the Administration to hold an open forum concentrating on the college's new affirmative action policy.

The responses from Fryer and the six members of the Political Science Department fault Professor Hodgkin for falsely interpreting the new Faculty recruitment program. However, based on information unknown to the student and general faculty bodies it appears that he disagreed with the planned implementation of such a recruitment policy, and this was based in part on the March 1 memo, not the memo later drawn up and dated April 12. He believed that a "no others need apply" attitude had developed, taking into account the "oral explanation" and memo that he was given at the February 27 meeting.

Hodgkin concedes that Department Chairs could interpret the April 12 memo as outlining a totally new program, or simply as a fine tuning of the earlier memo of March 1; however, without knowledge of the "oral explanation" provided by the Dean of Faculty, both Faculty and students alike would probably not have problems with the new recruitment policy and would consider it very sound both in intent and substance. At the time of his resignation though, there was every indication in his opinion that the matters being discussed were final.



Professor Hodgkin leading class discussion. Matt Rigney Photo

An Interview With Professor Hodgkin

by Jon Custis

On May 3 the Bates Student interviewed Professor Hodgkin. The following is an excerpt from that interview:

Hodgkin: It all started on February 27. On that afternoon a meeting was held, attended by the President, the Dean of the Faculty, the three division chairs, and the department chairs. At that time a memorandum was handed out, describing the new program, dated ... March 1, and addressed to the faculty. Every indication was that this was an established program that was being explained to the department chairs, for the purposes of their knowing about it, getting any clarifications, and going ahead with the implementation of the program.

The phraseology is such: the ... heading ... regarding the "Recruitment and Appointment of Faculty from Minority Groups;" and then down in the second paragraph, "While the committee recommends that this program be used to support the difficult challenge of recruiting African-American colleagues, the department or discipline in which these appointments will be made is open." There are a couple of other points where it is indicated that African-Americans will be recruited.

Student: Without any mention, of other minorities?

Hodgkin: Correct. Now, at that meeting, it is when this explanation occurred. Specific questions were asked by people attending, with regards to the particular groups I mentioned in my [resignation] letter ["no white, no Asian, no native of Africa"], as to whether they would be eligible, and the answer was no, in each instance. So it was very clear that these positions were established for one particular group.

Student: And you were told this by whom?

Hodgkin: The Dean of the Faculty. He was doing the talking

■ SEE INTERVIEW, PAGE 6

Priorities Committee Issues its Final Report

by Mona Patel

On April 13, 1990, the Priorities Committee presented a report to President Harward for review. The President organized the 18 member committee in October 1989 to determine and prioritize the needs of the college, because, according to Harward, "it is an important time for the college to be thinking about long term planning."

Initially the Committee members met every other week, and they compiled individual lists of ideas for the report. Starting in January they met weekly to argue and debate the needs they thought the college should consider top priority.

The report divides the needs into two levels of priority. The first, labelled "highest priority" includes three needs which require immediate attention. The first is increased shelf space in the Ladd library, which will reach 96% of capacity by the end of this academic year; second, an indoor activity area for various uses accommodating up to 400 people, for which renovation of the Cage is being consid-

ered by the committee; and third, a new storage area in Dana Chemistry Hall for health and safety reasons.

The second level of priority represents long term aims. The Committee has proposed a 25 year master plan to execute these demands. Second level priorities were divided into two sections, and listed in order of decreasing importance. The first section, "Capital Needs," includes facilities, and has the construction of a new Student Center and a Foreign Language and Culture Center as the top priorities.

In the "Program and Policy Needs" section, the Committee placed expansion in the diversity of the community and curriculum atop the list of goals. Dean of the Faculty Carl Straub said that the issue of increasing diversity gained unanimous support by the committee. "The spirit of the report includes new emphasis on non-western cultures," said Straub, affirming this goal.

Committee members also considered the environment an area of concern. With the help of environmental activist John Garesche '92, they

proposed forming an environmental oversight committee to ensure the continuing enhancement and protection of the Bates environment. They also considered infusing the campus with new botanic species to make the ecosystem of the Bates campus a learning one.

Technological development is another interest of the Committee. The construction of an information system, which would coordinate the resources of the library and the computing center, "must be carried out in full awareness of the massive changes in information technologies," said Committee member, Physics Professor John Pribram. "Computers are a hot topic and we can never have enough [of them]," he added.

The Committee argued about how to best balance athletic events with academic responsibilities. They questioned whether or not a team should reschedule athletic commitments which take away from class time, such as the ski team, which misses Friday classes for approximately a month.

The group did not dispute the existence of athletics at Bates because

of its value as a non-academic learning experience. "Athletic time and academic time according to the Bates's philosophy are not different from each other, because both are invaluable," said Committee member James Reese, Assistant Dean of Students for Minority and International Students.

Reese also addressed reasons why Bates's facilities need renovations and additions. Said Reese, "social practices were different twenty years ago, activities of gathering now are different from the past and buildings are products of that generation. Thus, as we are experiencing a new evolution of the college, we need new buildings".

Harward, who considers the report "excellent," regards it as "not the last word but the first word" in accomplishing the long term goals of the college. Next, Harward plans to hold a workshop with the Trustees in October, 1990 to discuss the details of the recently distributed report. Copies of the report are available to faculty, staff and students at the front desk in the Ladd library.

Search for new Director of Security Continues

by Alex Lofft

The search for a new Director of Security has now entered its ninth month as Bates' administration looks to fill the void left by Mark McCracken's resignation in early September. In the interim, Assistant Director Lil Charron has served as Acting Director of Security.

Dean of Students F. Celeste Branham comments that "Lil [as she is commonly known around campus] is a very strong applicant for the position," but she has decided not to submit her name as an applicant for the director's position. Despite her tenure as the nighttime supervisor at the Portland Jail, Lil says, "I don't feel I'm ready to be Director of Security, but I'm going to learn from the students and work with them."

The administration initially suspended its search for a director during the first semester while they hired an outside consultant to assess the college's security department. In the mean time, the school gave priority to filling other vacant officer positions.

Lil must currently fill the roles of director, assistant director, and full time officer, and Bates additionally

employs three other full time officers and one part time officer. Earlier in the year, Bates had seven security officers working full time, but three officers (including McCracken) resigned in September. Yet, Lil still believes that "we've got a good department despite being understaffed."

After McCracken's resignation, two other officers accepted jobs with state law enforcement agencies because of the advancement opportunities inherent in those careers. Since that time, Paul Menice has joined the force and adapted to the special requirements of working closely with students.

According to Lil, Bates has few requirements for the hiring of a security officer, although all applicants must go through a background check. Preference will also go to those applicants with previous law enforcement experience and certification from an academy.

An important quality needed in an officer is the desire to work with and for the students. Lil explains, "I don't mind getting my hands dirty...I can handle being thrown up on, its happened. You just gotta roll up your sleeves and jump in there, not hide



The Security car going through its rounds on campus. Photo by Marlan Proctor.

behind your desk. You gotta be in there with the students."

As for the search for a new director, Dean Branham comments, "We took our time on that." The consultant report arrived in February, two months late, and the search for a director then began anew.

The letter which the school sent

out to solicit applications for a new Director of Security and Campus Safety requires that applicants "have an established record of effective and sensitive security leadership in a college environment." It further demands prior law enforcement experience, staff supervision skills, and a bachelors degree in any major.

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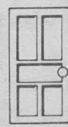
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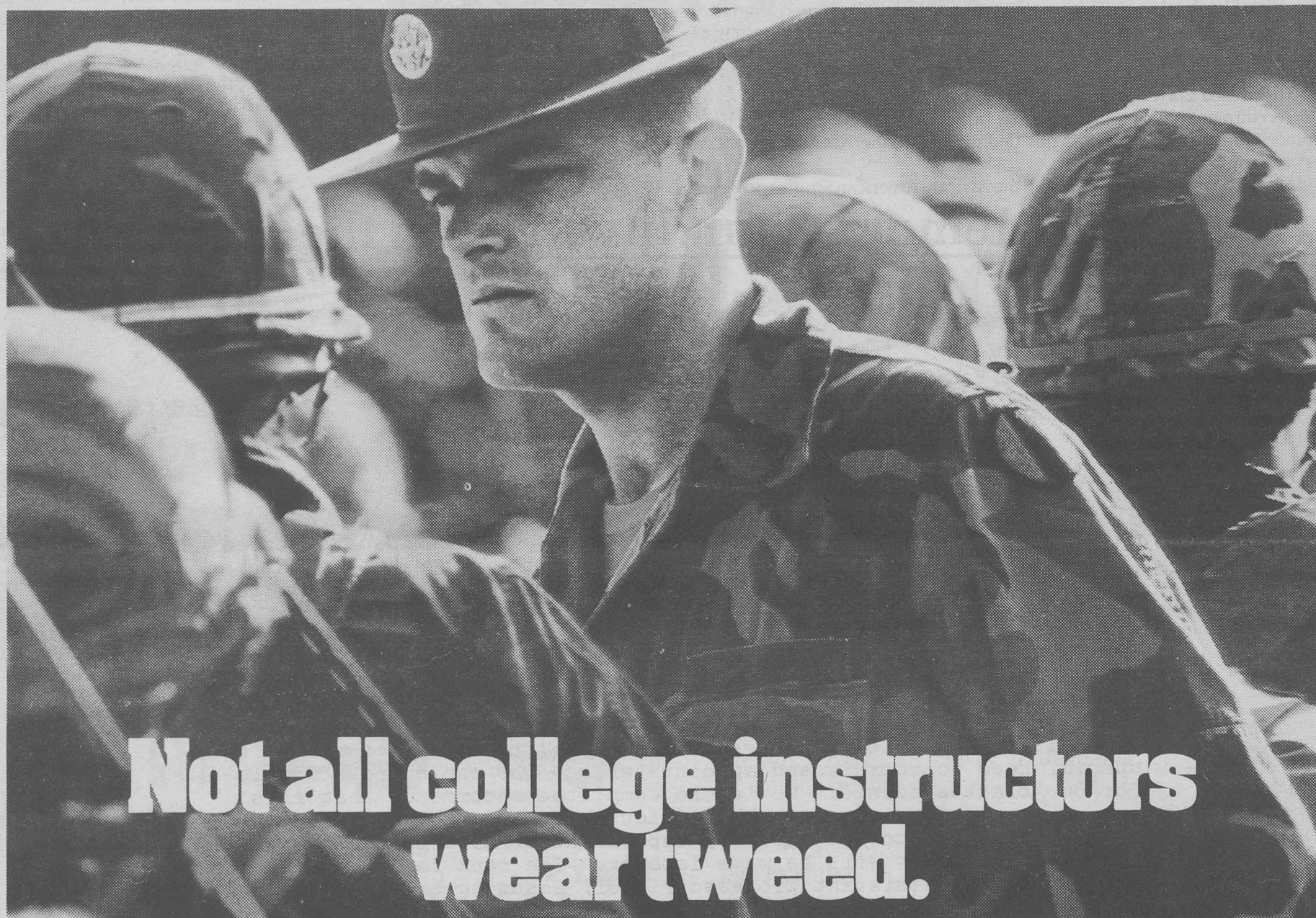
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Hodgkin Discusses His Resignation With *The Student*

■ INTERVIEW, FROM PAGE 3

Student: So questions were asked by various chairs?

Hodgkin: By department chairs . . .

Student: But the fact remains that with regards to the questions about the other minority groups, the answer was negative?

Hodgkin: Right. The question was further asked concerning how do we advertise such positions, do we come out blatantly and say only African-Americans need apply? Here I cannot give the precise answer, but the answer was "well, there are ways of advertising it without being so open." Well, it was fairly clear to me that this was the major program.

Now, I had given this some thought, both as someone interested in the issue and particularly from the point of view of my position at the school as the head of the department and who is in charge of particularly, recruitment of faculty. I had come to the conclusion, long before, that I would resign if called on to implement such a program, and the next day I sent a letter of resignation to the President.

Student: There was rumor that you had known well in advance that you were going to resign from your position as chair of the department, and that this became a convenient excuse for the resignation.

Hodgkin: Absolutely not. This was the only reason that I resigned, this is not an excuse for resigning. I would have been willing to continue as chair as long as the college and my colleagues wanted me. So, no, there were no other reasons.

Student: This recruitment program to achieve a more diverse faculty, is this supposed to be used as a foundation for the [African-American Studies] program, or is this recruitment policy totally separate from that and just aimed at getting more minority faculty? Basically is this tied directly to the African-American Studies program?

Hodgkin: The real emphasis is not on the African-American Studies program

in this memorandum, March 1, the emphasis here is on more diverse faculty. The April 12 memorandum, the new version, can be read to emphasize the African-American Studies program, or still it can be read to be somewhat consistent with the March 1 memorandum.

After my resignation the college investigated further, and found I am told, that the program described in the March 1 memo was illegal under Maine state statutes. It violated laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race. So they went back to the drawing boards and placed greater emphasis on the African-American Studies program.

Furthermore, [the laws] also prohibit Affirmative Action programs based on quotas. Nobody actually told me this, but I presume that the college's legal counsel says that with the new program emphasizing what these people might teach, this is permissible. We do that all the time, we search for someone to teach international relations for example, and that's perfectly permissible.

So certainly, if this were the memo I saw on February 27, I wouldn't be as clear as what the intent is. With the timing of these things, I had every indication that the March 1 [memorandum] would be distributed to the faculty within a couple of days of our meeting, and I thought it was set in place.

Student: So your personal view, as it still stands now, is that the oral explanation is still in effect, that's still what they are stressing, over and above what they are writing down on paper?

Hodgkin: I would say that. Now if you go and talk to the administration, given the legal situation, they can only emphasize the African-American Studies program as the motivation, or the teaching of African-American Studies.

The Two Memorandum Involved in the Dispute

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM

March 1, 1990

To: The Faculty

From: The Committee of Four

Re: Recruitment and Appointment of Faculty from Minority Groups

To assist the College in meeting the objective of a more diverse Faculty, the Committee of Four is proposing a net increase of three new tenure-track positions on the condition that these positions be filled by candidates who meet criteria of superior quality and training and whose appointments will support goals of the College's Affirmative Action policy. The appointments will be recruited over the next three years, 1990-91 through 1992-93.

Preference will be given to candidates who have teaching and scholarly interests which fit both departmental needs and anticipated interdisciplinary teaching needs. The Committee believes there is special need to recruit and appoint persons who can be role models for our black students. While the Committee recommends that this program be used to support the difficult challenge of recruiting African-American colleagues, the department or discipline in which these appointments will be made is open. The rank for each position will be at the assistant professor level, assuming completion of the terminal degree. The appointments can begin as early as September 1, 1991. Joint appointments are possible.

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM

April 12, 1990

To: The Faculty

From: The Committee of Four

Re: Recruitment and Appointment of New Faculty Positions

The Committee of Four is proposing an additional net increase of three tenure-track positions beyond those expected to be authorized to meet specific departmental curricular needs. The appointments will be recruited over the next three years, 1990-91 through 1992-93.

Preference will be given to candidates who have teaching and scholarly interests which best fit anticipated interdisciplinary teaching needs as well as departmental needs. The Committee believes there is special need to recruit and appoint persons whose teaching and scholarship can add to an African-American perspective within our curriculum. The department or discipline in which these appointments will be made is open. The rank for each position will be at the assistant professor level, assuming completion of the terminal degree. The appointments can begin as early as September 1, 1991. Joint appointments are possible.

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You walk into the Health Center and the smell of ethyl alcohol and antiseptic defines it as a place where sick people come. You came to find out about a meeting and don't care about the implications of this place. You think to yourself, guys must feel the same way when they're buying condoms here. Next to the condom machines at various points on campus, they should have someone to talk to as well. Other students are crowded around the desk so you sit on the couch inventing an excuse for aspirin and you think to yourself, Lynn doesn't have a problem. I don't really have a problem at Bates. Spending vacation week at home was so fucked. Mom and Dad are proud and stupid; I can't deal with them straight.

It's so easy to float on campus—on the couch watching T.V. in the basement...a little homework...J.B.. Beer is part of the charm of college; you laughed at Lynn and the vacuum cleaner. Together, we don't have a problem and it's really funny. Missing so many classes, you would just fail out like some would-be derelict, except that you're brilliant and Poly Sci goes down easier buzzed anyway. Beer is life.

It's never right though. Lately, you need a beer to hang out and talk to people like Ted. When it comes right down to it, school sucks too. You ruminate on California for just a moment—drive a VW bus out there, bring Lynn, life would be great. No, that's someone else.

It isn't exactly a habit because a habit can be broken, and things presumably get better. Life is the dregs without a full cup. When the party ends after college—when the music's over, the houselights go up, and I won't be able to float?

You heard stuff about AA; the campus meeting will probably be other Batesies in a small group who want to talk about stuff. You heard it was anonymous—just first names and "experience, strength, and hope". You're still sitting on the couch and the Health Center is almost empty.

A cute guy walks to the receptionist, she gives him something small, and he walks away. You approach. The lady is shuffling papers. She looks up with a professional smile. She wants to be helpful, "AA?...Sure...there are schedules in the Lewiston Sun-Journal; look at the very beginning of the classifieds, Section 2. A local schedule is posted on the Campus Association bulletin board in Chase Hall. I'll give you a copy of that schedule and the time and place of the on-campus meeting."

[Hey, we want everyone to relax and have fun during Short Term, but if by any chance this year your drinking has become more of a burden than a temporary escape, please take that first step and look into getting some help. Even if you just talk to a friend, an R.C., or a dean, realizing that you may have a problem is the first step towards overcoming it.]

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Letters to the Editor

Corey Writes From Africa

To the Editor,

I found the February 9th opinion piece "Exploring the Issues of Acquaintance Rape" interesting and informative. However, I dispute the use of the terms "acquaintance" and "date" rape. By using such marked terms, we steer ourselves away from the reality of rape. Rape is a violent crime of a sexual nature, regardless of who is acquainted with whom.

To the rapist, knowing the victim may make a big difference. This separates him from the stereotypical, crazed, stranger rapist. In this way, the term "acquaintance rape" lets the rapist think that his crime is not as severe as "real rape." For this reason, the term "acquaintance rape" should not be used. For who would like to send the message to a rapist that there are two "types" of rape, one less severe than the other? Rape is rape, and rape is a crime, plain and simple.

In the marked term, "acquaintance rape," acquaintance is the adjective, rape is the noun. What took place was a rape. Acquaintance has nothing

to do with it. An "acquaintance rapist" is a rapist, not an acquaintance. Using the term "acquaintance" and "date rape" diminishes the damage done to the victim. Rape is rape, regardless of whether the rapist is an acquaintance or a perfect stranger.

I've had acquaintances call me "nigger," but I've never referred to these incidents as outbursts of "acquaintance racism." People kill friends and acquaintances everyday, but there is no such thing as "acquaintance murder." "Acquaintance racism" and "acquaintance murder" sound absurd. Why then do people so readily accept the existence of "acquaintance rape?"

The term "acquaintance rape" is most disturbing because it indicates that something is very wrong with the way people perceive sex. In using the term, we seem to be telling the rapist that his "acquaintance crime" is not that bad. We are obviously not sending the right message.

Corey Harris '91
Yaounde, Cameroon

Rink Overvalued

To the editor:

The article on the hockey rink [Student, 3/30/90] is a pertinent topic for Bates because of the renewed interest and sizable contribution allotted for it. However, due to the almost three million dollars the college would have to cover in order to build the necessary and formidable rink which could be used by all, it seems to be a project for the long run rather than a current concern. If the college saves the money (and earns interest?) until such a time as the rink is a top, or at least a significant priority for investing three million, then they should do so.

I realize that the article was mostly geared towards dispelling the myths surrounding the famous hockey rink dilemma. When I read the article it occurred to me that such interest should be invested in a more relevant issue. Being on the track team, I have an obvious bias. In addition, there are other reasons for allotting funds for varsity sports over club sports.

There are so many universal, multi-seasonal, and multi-sport improvements, and so much building that must be done before the college can even consider the ice rink. Despite the argument that the rink would be universal, no one cares to be inside on a nice day, and even in Maine, there are still more days one can spend outside. The football, soccer, and baseball fields must be either improved in their maintenance, or an artificial surface should be installed (at least on the football/lacrosse field).

The shame of Bates athletics facilities is the lack of an all-weather track. Right now it seems fit for only rollerblades, skateboards, and possibly go-carts. Such an all-weather track would be useful to the college and the Lewiston community for walking, jogging, racing, and intervals.

An all-weather track is essential to the practice and competition of the running teams - the members of which make up possibly a tenth of the cam-

pus. The fall and spring running teams could practice outside on a track without fear of shin splints, and other nasty injuries caused by running on such hard surfaces. It would also diminish grueling road runs which are done on the unsafe, hard Lewiston roads. Even if the road runs were to be replaced by grueling track workouts, at least they could be more easily supervised, and more constructive to the track training. Also, it's easier on the coaches who have to keep tabs on the running and field events if track and field took place in the same outdoor area.

All these specific running teams' reasons do not begin to describe the countless benefits for the college and the Lewiston-Auburn community. To name a few, other teams practice intervals, and warm up/down on the track; as mentioned before, the use by anyone for jogging or running; possible use by the area high schools for meets; and lastly for the aesthetic effect of a spiffy new track around Garcelon Field.

Another issue we should address is that of the role of sports at Bates. As everyone knows, we are a division three school. Because of this fact, academic prowess is valued far above athletic success. We should not fall into the trap of many division one schools who get seduced by sports profits and start making decisions with their wallets rather than their heads. Getting into debt for a club sport is not the best way to spark new interest in Bates sports.

It comes down to giving the varsity sports seniority over a costly, albeit popular, club sport. I do concede that an ice rink would be a fun addition on campus, and the interest is high enough. However, for the amount of money involved, priority should be given to the most pressing issues rather than the most attractive one.

Sincerely,
Amy J. Arnold, '92

Reexamining the Reagan Doctrine

Over the past decade the "Reagan Doctrine" became an important element of American foreign policy. Under this approach, anti-communist rebels in third world nations obtained military aid and diplomatic support.

Lyle Cutchin

Despite the confidence with which the program was pursued, the U.S. committed a number of strategic mistakes in the Afghan and Nicaraguan theaters.

These experiences clearly demonstrated one point, that nothing will cripple a rebel movement faster than excessive American intervention. As originally conceived, aid went to autonomous, indigenous forces. However, the U.S. often coerced such factions to conform to a preconceived plan. In the early 1980's, opposition to the Sandinista government derived from a variety of sources, including the Miskito Indians, disenchanted revolutionaries, and ex-Somoza followers.

The only thing that these groups shared in common was an abiding hatred of the Sandinistas, and mu-

tual disdain for one another. Despite this fact, the Reagan Administration decided that it would be a good idea for these groups to fuse into a united front (UNO). By promising aid only to members of UNO, the Administration succeeded in the creation of an inefficient, argumentative, and highly unstable rebel force.

Contrast this with Afghanistan, where the government allowed the fractionalized mujahadin to form their own fractious, but workable, alliance. Clearly, U.S. involvement can only be ensured if the government honestly and clearly states concrete

- At first the Contra's mission was to interdict the flow of weapons to Salvadoran guerrillas; later it was to force the Ortigas into demilitarizing; finally the goal was redefined to force the democratization of the country."

reasons for the action. The Afghanistan situation allowed Reagan to call on America to help the mujahadin throw off the yoke of Soviet imperialism.

The clarity of the goal and the

robability of the cause provided the rebels with overwhelming public and Congressional support throughout the occupation. Reagan failed to crystalize the Nicaraguan situation into such a stark theme. At first the Contra's mission was to interdict the flow of weapons to Salvadoran guerrillas; later it was to force the Ortigas into demilitarizing; finally the goal was redefined to force the democratization of the country.

The electorate did not respond to such abstract appeals. Both the shifting justifications, and the inabilities of

movements were hampered by the nature of American aid. For the first several years after the invasion, the Afghan resistance was intimidated by Soviet air superiority. The State Department and the CIA both balked at requests for Stinger missiles.

When those bodies finally relented, the air advantage was nullified and Soviet troops soon left the country. In Nicaragua, American aid was often useless. In one instance the CIA hired Argentinean veterans of the "Dirty War" to train the Contras. This decision, aside from the questionable moral implications, could do little to help the Contras. The Argentinean thugs were government sponsored forces designed to root out urban guerrillas. What skills could they possibly transfer to an anti-government, rural based force?

A recurring theme throughout these movements is the unwillingness of American policy-makers to take the needs of each rebel movement seriously. While paying lip service to "autonomy" and "indigenism," our Administrations all too often interpret the world through their own lenses.

Abortion and the Right of Self Determination

The issue of abortion has become one associated with emotion and anger instead of logic and thought. Instead of considering the true issues, individuals are attempting to enforce their own opinions upon others. While in Lewiston, Maine, the issue appears to be currently 'dead,' in Washington D.C. people are still feuding at the doors of abortion clinics, people are still being arrested, people are still being harassed by police, and people are still being beaten.

Pregnancy, in an ideal world, would be a matter of choice for the women involved; it would occur only when she wanted to have a child and undergo the stress of carriage and labor. Needless to say, it is not an ideal world. Pregnancies occur which are unwanted from such a variety of sources as rape, naivety or simple ignorance.

At the most basic level, the fetus has a right to survive. Every living creature has a basic right to survive. However, it does not have this right at the women's expense. To put it simply, a fetus is a parasite. It draws sustenance from the women's bloodstream and returns its wastes to the same source. This parasite diminishes the women's ability to survive in a simple survival-based environment, not only by removing necessary nutrients, but also by decreasing her abilities to avoid physical danger. By defini-

tion, this is a parasite.

In today's social environment, however, this issue of concrete, simple, needs-based survival is of lesser significance. What is of greater significance, however, is the loss of self-determination for the woman where the child is unwanted. Increases in dependency upon others, inability to meet with possible work loads and strictures upon their chosen life styles are all contemporaneous with pregnancy.

For nine months, barring premature birth, the woman's life will always be heavily affected by a party with whom she may have no wish to share her life. Although this

Dave Aarestad

happens to a lesser extent in every social interaction, it does not do so to the degree that an unwanted child does.

Pregnancy can be a beautiful phenomena, but it should be entered into freely. Like any other scenario, it is not inherently good or bad in and of itself, but as a facet in the lives of the people it affects. The one person who has the right to decide what can be done is the woman herself.

As a living creature, and as a potential person, the fetus has some basic right to survive. It does not,

however, have this right at the expense of the woman. When excising the fetus, the doctors remove this unwanted organism, this parasite, from its host. If alternatives existed for its continued survival, without costs to the woman, then they should be pursued. But neither you nor I have the right to mandate over the sanctity of the individual's right to self-determine the manipulations of their own body.

Women who abort do not kill, they remove fetuses from their bodies which subsequently die, there is a difference. Right to life factions choose to ignore such discrepancies. They base their arguments upon emotional and religious grounds and not upon simple human rights issues.

On a tangent, one frequent means of appeal used by evangelistic partisan supporters, aside from bombing buildings and assaulting people, is the dispensation of literature and photographs showing what aborted fetuses look like. In lieu of setting forth a rational discussion of their position, they attempt to appeal to basic sensations of nausea and disgust within the viewer.

However, these photos disgust no more than would photos of appendectomies or other tissue removal operations—one bloody mass of tissue resembles another to the eyes of the layman. All they do is delegit-

imize the positions held by the more rational supporters of the pro-life movement.

Perhaps if these paragons of virtue fought with equal diligence and with such vociferous strength for the quality of life for these unwanted children and their parents, their positions would be stronger. But the sum fact is that many of them have a conception of life which doesn't include living. They look to ensure the existence of 'children,' but not the life of children.

To return, while it would be an ideal if every woman would wish to keep her child when pregnant, this frequently is not the case. For those who wish to keep their child, beautiful; and for those who wish to terminate the pregnancy, unfortunate. Abortions are painful operations which require lengthy periods of recovery. It is not an operation to be entered into lightly and people who choose to do so, do so after a consideration of their alternatives.

Only they can know the life they can provide for the child; only they can know the effects pregnancy would have on their life for nine months; only they can, only they should have the right to make, the decision. Life's existence as fact must be matched with life's quality as fact, for while there is life there is also living.

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CUSTIS GIVES OPINION ON HODGKIN SITUATION

We live in a media filled (if not dominated) world. We have a multitude of newspapers available to us for our careful scrutiny. The Cable News Network (or CNN) operates twenty-four hours a day, constantly bringing to us late-breaking stories, updating older ones, and giving us news from around the world. Information surrounds us, providing a basis on which we can make judgements and develop opinions.

Unfortunately, at the same

Jon Custis

time that it can help, it can also hurt. It can leave us confused, should our judgements be premature and lacking essential information. The wrong, or lack of, information can also be the basis of unfounded rumor, and this is

clearly the case with the resignation of Professor from the Chairmanship of the Political Science Department.

In the days immediately following the announcement of his resignation, I had several students ask me what I thought of the situation. Naturally I discussed some of the rumors that had already begun to surface, and tried to say how I felt. In the end though, I wound up saying that I really didn't know enough to say anything, and that there must be a lot more going on than was being let out.

If what Professor Hodgkin says is true, and I believe that it is, the onus of responsibility for misinterpreting recruitment policy lies not with him, but with the administration. What was actually written down and what was said were two different things.

That is not really what I am concerned about here though, because I would much rather write about the disgust I felt when overhearing one Batesie's voicing of opinion on the issue.

I can't recall the exact words, but they were to the effect that Hodgkin was trying to preserve his position of white, middle-class, Christian, male dominance. Some of the other words were not quite so kind. I've become dulled to the idea that certain people on this campus can react to hearsay and conjecture so easily that it distorts rational thinking and behavior. It's also easy to "bandwagon" and conform to a certain line of thinking and lose individuality of thought. I myself have been at fault for doing that at times, and will be the first to admit it.

I am disappointed though, that

those same people (who always seem ready to find something wrong somewhere and bitch about it incessantly) can be so willing to literally crucify a man who has been content to mind his own business and perform the instructional and administrative duties he is being paid for.

These people react without thinking, they are too willing to criticize, to find flaws, almost as if they were perfect themselves.

To these people I pose this simple question: It is easy to find flaws inside the "Bates Bubble," but when you get out into the real world, will you be as willing to stand up against very serious, very dangerous threats to your freedoms and our humanity?

AMERICA MESMERIZED BY TELEVISION

Scientific advancement assaults us at a startling rate in this modern age. I have often questioned our society's ability to utilize these advancements in the most advantageous way. The most useful instrumentation of technology is not always the most scientifically advanced utilization. Robotic technology's introduction into the world of auto-makers has proved tragic for the masses of unemployed auto workers. Indeed, robots may be faster and better in production lines, but would it not have been better for society to simply employ human hands and fill human mouths?

At times scientists appear to be horrified with their creations. Oppenheimer certainly falls into such a tragic category. As a result of reading Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*, I fear that V.K. Zworykin [the inventor of the television] would feel much the same way that Oppenheimer did had he the opportunity to see the effects that his television has had on American society. Television has become the great entertainer, the great opiate of

America.

In the world of pleasure and mindlessness that Huxley created in *Brave New World*, a mescal derivative drug called soma had been invented to sedate the people. In general, science is directed towards conformity and social manipulation. In Huxley's world, people never suffered from the slightest discomfort. If something was unpleasant, one simply took a "soma

Samuel Tyler

holiday" for a number of hours during which time they were aware of nothing but a state bordering on nirvana.

The brave new world was put to a test by a character called the savage. The savage had lived on an Indian reservation in the American southwest before being immersed into the dominant soma culture.

The savage viewed soma as being "poison to soul as well as body," thus robbing the people of their ability to resist anything instrumented by the

government. They were controlled by the governmentally enforced addiction to soma. At the climax of the novel, the savage destroyed the drug in front of those addicts waiting to receive their daily allotment by throwing boxes out of a window.

The parallels between soma in Huxley's brave new world and television in ours is frightful. How many hours do Americans spend absorbed by their T.V.'s? I've heard statistics in which it has been suggested that Americans commonly watch eight hours of television a day or more. Mindless entertainment occupies the minds of Americans for a third of the day. Rarely is anything mind-stimulating flashed onto the screens of American viewers. Politics has been reduced to ten second blurbs of meaningless, flashy, one-liners.

American popular culture, America's folklore, is controlled by the networks of maximum entertainment at the lowest possible cerebral charge. How would Americans react to having their television taken away? Could

any other action provoke a revolt in this country? I can imagine a 'savage of letters,' perhaps Henry David Thoreau, hurling television sets from our windows. Thoreau might scream of the beauty of not conforming to society, of individuality and intellectualism.

The Savage of Huxley's world was a hero. He was viewed as insane by the rest of the world, probably as insane as someone linking television to a social opiate. But, what if T.V. is the soma of our world? It is a thought that strikes me as being a bit more possible than I'm comfortable thinking about. I can not imagine a state of lesser intellectuality than the hours spent in front of a television set.

I do not mean to condemn Mr. Zworykin. His television is quite novel; unfortunately I don't think our society has the skills to deal with such mass media technology. America is being destroyed by our insatiable appetite for mindless entertainment. America is being paralyzed by our enslavement to television and passive entertainment. Huxley's soma is today's television.

Protect Your Right to Live Free of Offense

Much controversy arose about Robert Mapplethorpe's photography. Those who argue that displays of his work should not be funded by the government take one of two arguments, they either say that they do not want the public to fund that which a majority finds offensive, or they say that what he did was not really art.

In the uproar about Mapplethorpe, there was never any mention that the artist's beliefs were relevant to the discussion. Nor did anyone say that private galleries should not be allowed to carry his work.

This was the problem with the discussion. Mapplethorpe's work should never have gotten to the public. We should have had mass demonstrations against the "artist" and against any gallery, or private individual who displayed his photography. In fact that he was allowed to take those pictures at all is the result of a flaw in the system.

Mapplethorpe's "art" was offensive because it was not politically correct. The "artist" obviously had views which conflict fundamentally with those of our society, and as such he should have been censored. That

censorship is justified because his work could prove to be damaging to the next generation of Americans.

The essential problem with the arguments which were levied against the Mapplethorpe exhibit was that they seemed to respect art as a higher form. They fail to realize that, just like every other action, art is purely political.

I think that we should general-

Richard Samuelson

ize from this example. We should screen all artists, and anyone else who donates expression to the public forum, and label that person as "not PC" — not politically correct.

Due to my conservative beliefs, many of you probably think that I actually believe that argument. If you do, look up the words "prejudice" and "stereotype" in the dictionary. In fact, the phrase "PC" was used by an acquaintance of mine who fancies himself to be an artistic type, and is a good liberal.

His use of "PC" is an example of the fascist side of liberalism in America. To categorize an artist as "PC"

means that the political beliefs of an artist are relevant. The whole case which I levied against Mapplethorpe is really the case that liberals use against conservatives, when they label them as not "PC."

I think that a work has to be evaluated independently of the beliefs, or behavior of the artist — a different view than that of my liberal friend. In fact, invocation of "PC" is an example of hubris on the left. They think that since they are defending those who they have decided were oppressed in the past, they can not be wrong, or excessive.

Those who use phrases like "PC" are guilty of doing what they criticize the right. They often turn to the argument that "in this case it is jus-

tified" to make their case for their close-mindedness. In fact, the reason that "PC" developed rather than remaining "politically correct" is probably that they knew that categorizing artists, or others, as such is an inexcusable breach toward fascism, which tries to limit free thought and speech.

This hubris really bothers me because I think that it is bad to reduce art to a political action. And, it is bad to judge people by their political leanings.

In closing, I would like to remind those who are guilty of double standards in the name of their version of social justice that among Hitler's arguments for persecuting the Jews was that they had too much power over the Germans.

Quit smoking.

American Heart
Association



Women Fail to Fully Support Feminism

Last semester, while 'searching' for a speech topic for public discourse, I found myself flipping through *Mademoiselle* magazine. I came upon an article that I found blatantly sexist. In fact, it was so sexist that it seemed funny, an anachronism. So how could I use this article as a speech topic without getting into the radical and negative stigma of being a "feminist?"

While I was in the library pre-

Kristen Gurtler

paring my speech, someone asked me what my topic concerned. "I'm thinking about post-feminism," I said. "What is that, some kind of plan to get rid of all men?" This reaction, and others like it, only confirmed my own wariness about touching on feminism at all. Any ideas I might have would be instantly dismissed by the very mention of the word.

There is a movement today called 'post-feminism.' Contrary to what the inclusion of the word feminism implies, post-feminist women are deemed ingrates. Women today have all the advantages of the women's movement, such as a career and the right to be sexually aggressive, but have become so self-absorbed that they have forgotten what won them that lifestyle. [*Feminism and Freedom*. Michael Levin C. 1987. Transaction Books]

To our generation, the movement that battled the feminine mystique is dated. Women are no longer judged successful or not based on their role as mother and wife. This generation wants to integrate, not isolate.

Last summer, Gloria Steinam and Molly Yard, president of the National Organization for Women, called for a third political party solely addressing women's concerns. This "seemed laughable to young women who do not want to isolate themselves by gender, but prefer to work with men." [Time, Dec 1989]

A feminist is perceived as a predictable separatist and man-hater. A survey in the same *Time* magazine article that I just noted asked, "Do you consider yourself a feminist?" Only 33% said yes, and 58% said no. 76% of all women polled said that they pay little or no attention to the women's movement.

As defined in the dictionary, the definition of feminism is as follows: the doctrine that embraces the industrial, mental, political, social and sexual equality for women and men. That doesn't say anything about man-hating.

So, don't label me a man-hating separatist, but today a woman working full time earns .66 for each man's dollar. Among Fortune 500 companies, less than 2% of top execu-

But if we equate feminism with predictable, man-hating separatists and withhold our support from anyone who doesn't want to accept the status quo, then we are begging for an erosion of the rights that have already been won.

tives are female, and the higher women advance, the larger the wage gap is. Only 2% of the members of the U.S. Senate are women. To recognize that these are injustices and to point them out does not make someone a bra-burning, militant, unshaven and bitter woman. Or if you're male, it does not mean that you are weak or that you prefer the type of woman that I just described.

An irony is that feminism is suffering because of progress that has been made. Yes, things are better than they were yesterday. There are more women graduating from college, for example, and there are 25 times more women lawyers than there were in 1960. But the negative feminist stigma and the fact that women have made strides keep many people from aligning themselves with women's issues at all.

I felt that by identifying a cur-

rent magazine article as sexist or by mentioning the word feminism that I would be instantly labeled and dismissed because my views would seem predictable.

Betty Friedan, the author of *The Feminist Mystique* in 1963, quoted this in the first chapter of her later book *The Second Stage* which was published in 1980.

"I've been letting sexist cracks slip past with barely a shrug. I haven't read *Ms. Magazine* in months...Don't get me wrong. It's not the women's movement I'm fed up with...it's the feminist label- and its paranoid associations. I'm tired of having other people predict my opinion on everything from wedding showers to coed hockey. I don't want to be stuck today with a feminist label any more than I

would have wanted to be known as a 'dumb blonde' in the 50's. The libber label limits and short-changes those who are tagged with it. And the irony is that it emerged from a philosophy that set out to destroy the whole notion of female tagging."

But there is a risk to letting things "slip by," and, in doing so, accepting the status quo. Strides that have already been made are being taken away. In August, the Webster decision made it easier for states to restrict abortion. As of last December, *Ms. Magazine*, known as a symbol of feminism, ended publication. Was it too political? Look at the escapist women's magazines that do sell, such as *Cosmopolitan*, *Glamour* and *Mademoiselle*. This brings me to the article that I had intended on making the center of my speech without, of course, incorporat-

ing feminism. It is in the December 1989 edition of *Mademoiselle*, which I bought. The article is titled "Party Strategies."

"The Business Party: Why does it even exist? Because it will be fun? Of course not...To see if any of those women have cleavage under their business suits? Maybe.

Prepare to Talk: Study, study, study! If you want to have something to talk about, get out those newspapers, buy up all the current-events magazines and turn that station from that Three's Company rerun to the news...The most important preparation for party conversation is scraping through that brain of yours for some opinions...Do you believe in God? Opinions on serious matters shouldn't be formed on the spot...make time to take a few stands before you walk into a party."

So not only do women have to tear themselves away from Three's Company and set time aside to "scrape" their brains for opinions about anything meaningful, they do it under the guise of "party strategy." This is just a taste of the article.

The refusal to align oneself with the feminist cause is common here at Bates, and all over. But if we equate feminism with predictable, man-hating separatists and withhold our support from anyone who doesn't want to accept the status quo, then we are begging for an erosion of the rights that have already been won.

To point out the wage gap, the lack of women in top positions, or that an article is blatantly sexist does not make you a predictable, man-hating separatist, or a man who prefers them. Part of the feminist ideal is to eliminate stigmas and labels and to open your mind. These points are lost if the word *feminist* has become just another label which is used to dismiss the issues and the person who is bringing them to light.

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Bates Innaugurates Dr. Donald W

by Richard Samuelson

On March 31, 1990, Bates Inaugurated Donald W. Harward as its sixth President. Harward's inauguration took place five months after his arrival on campus last October. He has spent that time getting acquainted with the college and looking into its needs and strengths.

His inauguration addressed these two issues on a more philosophical level. The inaugural festivities included many activities such as a debate, and a symposium concerned with the nature of a liberal arts education.

The inauguration itself commenced when Senior Class President Andrea Buschell extended a welcome to the new president from the students. She presented him with a Bates sweatshirt, that ubiquitous piece of "Bates-wear."

David Kolb, Chair of the Philosophy Department, then extended a welcome to the President from the Faculty. His brief remarks concerned the empowerment which learning gives people, and expressed his hope that Harward will empower "us." Representatives of the Staff, Alumni, and the Mayors of Auburn and Lewiston then extended their welcome to Harward.

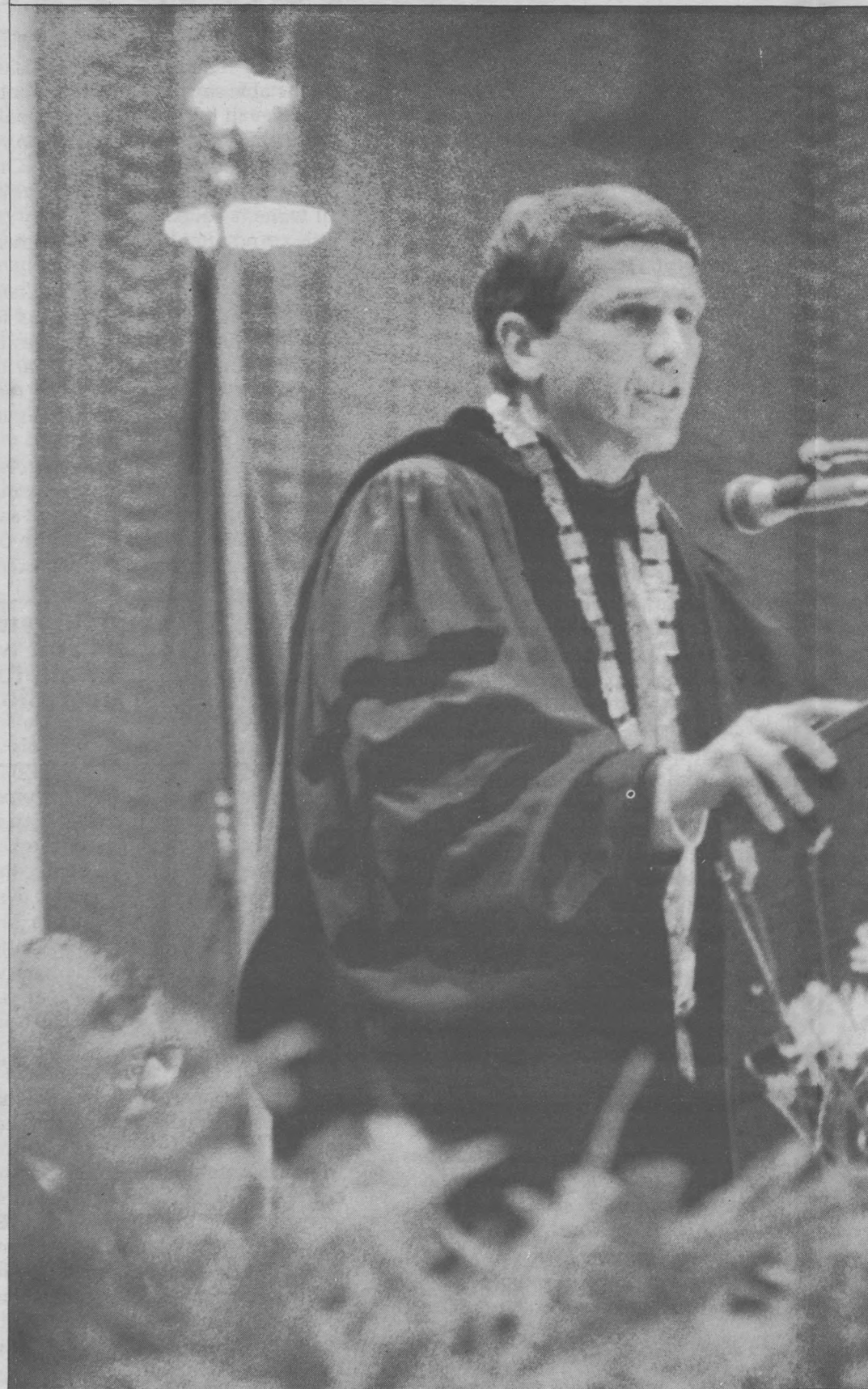
After the college choir sang "Exultate Deo," and "Alleluia," Harward's former boss, Henry J. Copeland, the President of the College of Wooster, introduced the new president. His remarks praised Harward for his "uncommon capacities" as a college administrator and thinker. He noted that Harward "is a professional, and will not be deterred from seeking the best course of action."

The chairman of the Board of Fellows James Leander Moody, Jr. then inaugurated Harward as President of the College. He placed the presidential collar, wishing him "a long and highly successful administration."

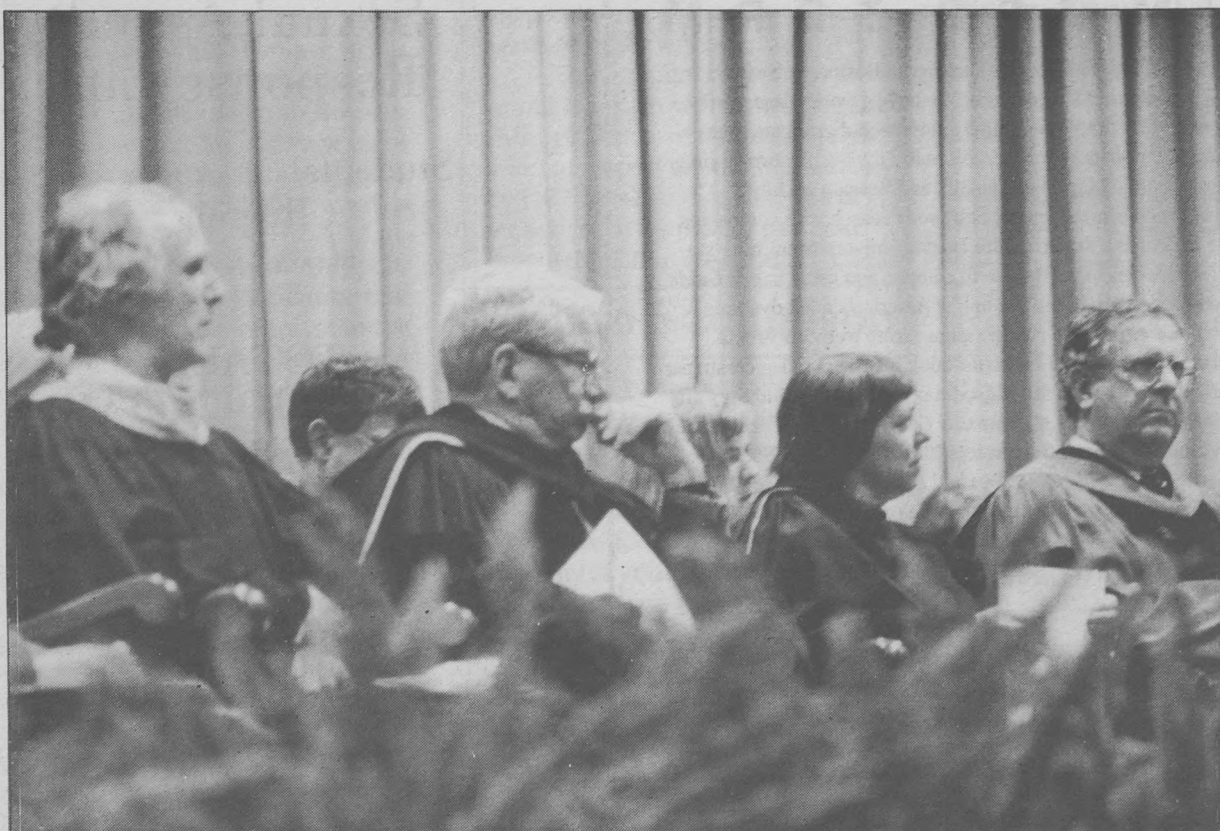
President Harward accepted the collar declaring, "it is with a deep sense of responsibility that I accept this symbol and commit my efforts to meeting the duties of the Presidency of Bates College."

He then delivered his speech entitled "The Languages of Liberal Learning." The speech showed the philosophical bent of Harward's studies, and stressed the diversity requisite in a liberal education.

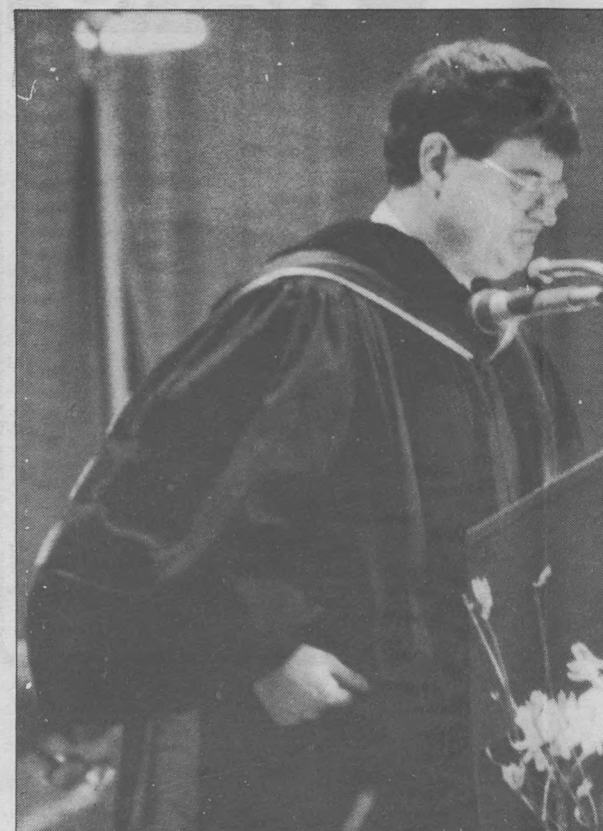
As a means of introduction to his theme, he briefly went through the history of the five previous inaugurations, and each president's role



President Donald W. Harward giving his inaugural address in Merrill Gym, on Saturday, March 31, 1990. Marlan Proctor photo.

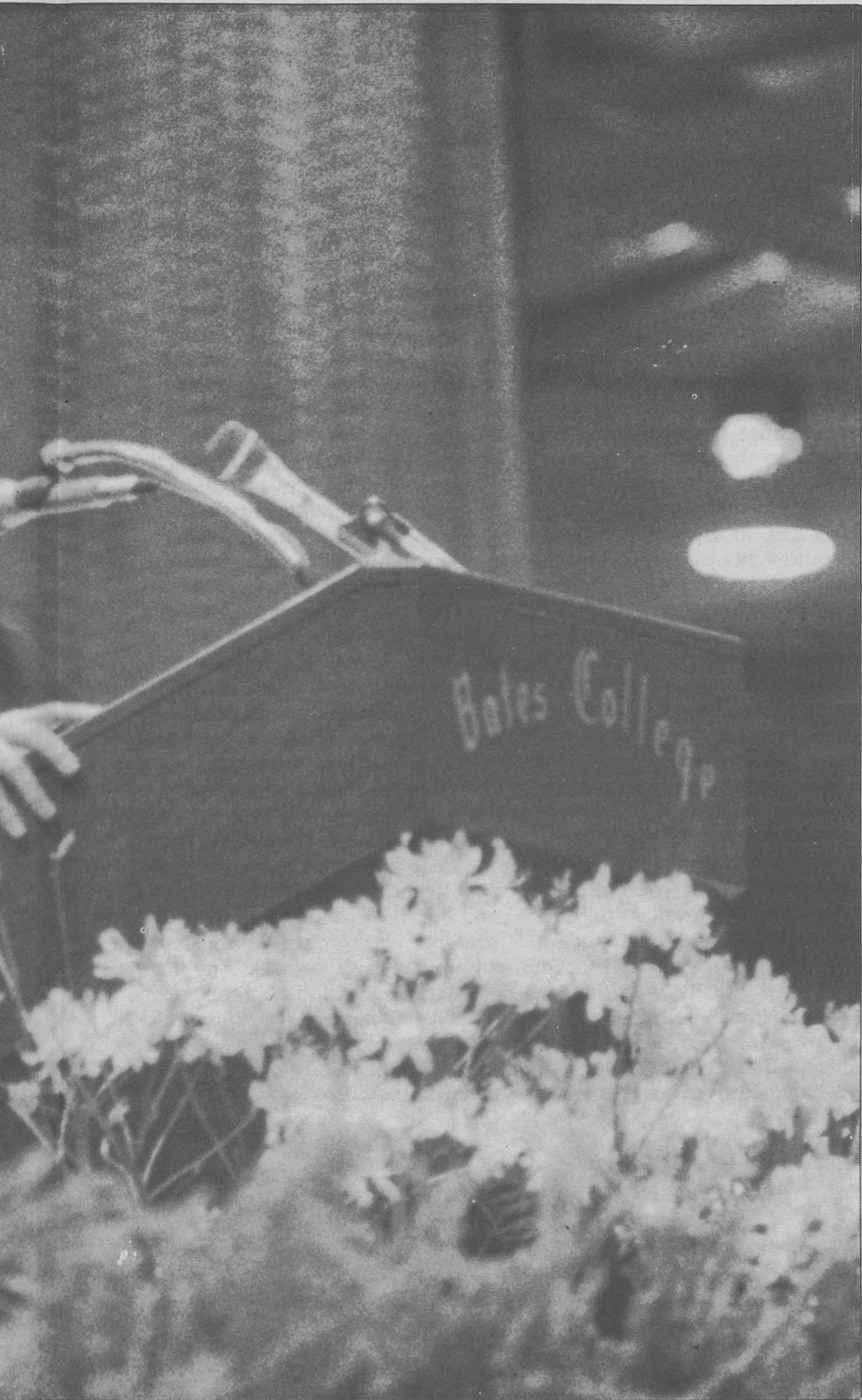


Chair of the Philosophy Department, David Kolb, President Reynolds, and Dean of the Faculty Straub, and others listen to the inaugural address. Marlan Proctor photo.



College Chaplain, Richard Crocker, giving the inaugural address. Marlan Proctor photo.

W. Harward as its Sixth President



aturday, March 31, 1990. Marlan Proctor photo.



giving the benediction after President Harward's to.

in the College's history, and then set out to define what he sees as the College's mission.

He noted that "there are patterns, fundamental features, that reappear in our learning, our teaching, and the efforts that have characterized Bates's past." These features include the "languages of learning."

Harward traces this idea of multiple languages to Wittgenstein. He quoted the early 20th century philosopher, "A mistaken picture held us captive." Harward said "that there is not a single language with a particular form that reflects the structure of thought and reality. There are multiple languages."

Because of this multiplicity of languages of learning—not, Harward noted, the "natural languages of peoples"—a true learning environment must allow all of these languages to thrive, so that learning, so that thought can thrive unimpaired.

He attacked the notion that there is only one language of learning, and the inference "that if there is a diversity or multiplicity of languages of liberal learning, then the result will be empty relativism, intellectual anarchy, or the demise of cultural traditions and values." He said that acknowledging a multiplicity of languages

"does not mean that we give up distinguishing more defensible, or more powerful beliefs, or ideas, or books, or perspectives."

To this end of ensuring a multiplicity of languages, Harward said that there are "at least four dimensions [or conditions] of a community of learners, dimensions [or conditions] that have been found at Bates — heard in the conversations of the College's past — and dimensions that must be preserved as part of the College's future."

These four dimensions include "special communities," which comprise "academic communities of users." The curricular divisions compose the various languages taught in this group. The second dimension involves the idea that "there must be an appreciation of the ethical dimension of our conversations." Thirdly, Harward noted that "this special community of the college... must be diverse."

In conclusion, Harward commented that "communities of learning and teaching such as Bates must remain champions of practice in the languages of learning — we make the conversations possible... I join you today in our common pledge to encourage, and to enable, those continuing, full, powerful, and inclusive conversations."



Faculty Procession into the Inauguration. Marlan Proctor photo.

Bates Offers Students a Variety of Jobs

by Rich Woolfson

For those students in need of work, those simply wanting a little extra spending money, or those interested in pursuing a career in a related field, Bates College offers a large variety of jobs. Students have working opportunities ranging from clerical positions to acting as officials in intramural sporting events.

Except for the students exercising an advanced skill, all students working at campus jobs receive the recently raised minimum wage of four dollars per hour. Furthermore, Federal regulation limits student workers to working twenty hours per week while school is in session. During vacations and in the summer, students may work forty hours per week.

Ladd library, among the most popular places to work on campus, provides anywhere from 120 to 150 jobs on campus per semester. The two general categories, public services and technical services, describe the different types of employment found at the library.

Public service employees of the library spend their time in the public eye, solving general problems and answering people's questions. At the circulation desk, student assistants' responsibilities include checking books in and out, the sending of overdue notices, and some policing.

Paula D. Matthews, assistant librarian and audio librarian, claims that the policing aspect of circulation plays a relatively minor role because, "it is very difficult for students to tell other students not to break rules."

The other major public service jobs in the library include employment in the audio department and in the periodicals section. Basically, jobs in these departments require students to be at their designated places to help students by getting audio or video reserves, signing up conference rooms, and helping people to use the equipment.

According to Matthews, "People like these jobs (public service) who like to see and be seen." Each of these public service jobs also include, in varying degrees, a technical service aspect which, in most cases, is of a clerical nature.

The jobs labeled as technical service do not involve any public contact, but rather, activities such as binding and mending, in which students repair books and prepare them for bindery. In addition, jobs in such areas as government documents, acquisitions, cataloging, the librarian's office, stacks, reference, special collections, and the temporary barcoding position fall into the technical service category.

Melanie Fleming '91, a student assistant in the acquisitions department, claims that to enjoy her job "you have to like to work with books." Acquisition workers order all of the books for the library. Furthermore, Dawn Smith '90, who has worked for three years in the library, says, "I think the library is one of the most important places to work on campus."

The library does attempt to place students in areas of their immediate interest, and someone looking for work must fill out an application and wait his or her turn behind a large

number of willing candidates.

Matthews adds, "I am very enthusiastic about our students," and claims that, "we do have a surprising number of students that go on to be professional librarians because they become interested while working here." Furthermore, she adds, "I think that the students who work in the library are the best students on campus."

On the other hand, custodial jobs consisting of the sweeping of stairwells around campus constitute the least desirable jobs on campus. Assistant Director of Maintenance Elaine Freeman claims, "that it is difficult to find workers because the jobs have to be done early so that the buildings are clean." All of the maintenance department student employees work from either six a.m. to seven a.m. or from seven a.m. to eight a.m. depending upon the location of the job.

From past experience, Freeman has found that students tend not to perform their assigned tasks when they work at their own convenience. She and Director of Maintenance Walter Wood believe that they could fill all student positions, (last semester only 11 of 27 jobs had student workers), if the hours were more reasonable.

Students can also find jobs at the Office of Career Services (OCS), where work primarily consists of the publicizing of OCS events and other clerical work. Concierge hires students as well, and trains them to function together with security. According to Dean of Students F. Celeste Branham, students working at Concierge not only give information, but also "... need to know what to do given certain security

situations."

The athletic department, another popular place for student employment, provides a large variety of job opportunities. At any one time, the department has approximately 140 students on its pay role. It hires on a first come first serve basis, but students with prior experience may find themselves at an advantage.

The athletic department hires students to work in the equipment rooms and weight rooms at both Merrill and Alumni Gymnasiums. Other opportunities for work can be found serving as control desk operators, student teachers for physical education classes, student trainers, officials for intramural sporting events, aids for varsity events, and lifeguards.

In addition, student trainers and lifeguards receive a higher wage than the minimum of four dollars per hour because of their required skills. Lifeguards can actually receive any of four different wages depending on when they work.

For those students who need work or simply want to earn some extra money, other jobs can be found in Commons, the Mail Room, the News Bureau, and Olin Arts Center. Moreover, opportunities for student tutors, Resident Coordinators, Junior Advisors, departmental student assistants, and *The Student* editorial staff provide students with greater responsibility and different wage scales. Any interested students can obtain a copy of the sheet listing the majority of places for student employment, along with information on whom to contact from the Business Office.

Work Study Helps Students Pay For Bates Education

by Tabatha Sparks

With over 40% of the students in this year's Freshman class at Bates eligible for financial aid, the Work Study Program is designed to accommodate all students' needs. The program was founded upon the idea that money, or lack thereof, should not be a determining factor in a student's ability to attend Bates.

Leigh P. Campbell, Director of Financial Aid, explains that the Work Study Program is designed for students with documented needs on file in the Financial Aid Office. Every year, Bates (and other colleges) receive funds

from the government. The sum is dependent upon the size of the school and the number of students who need

As a result of an increase in the number of Bates students eligible for Work Study funds, Campbell comments that "the allocations from the government are rising slowly... but they were never big enough to begin with."

the assistance.

This latter number varies each year, but annually Bates matches one dollar for every four government dollars with its own Work Study funds. As a result of an increase in the number of Bates students eligible for Work Study funds, Campbell comments that "the allocations from the government

are rising slowly... but they were never big enough to begin with."

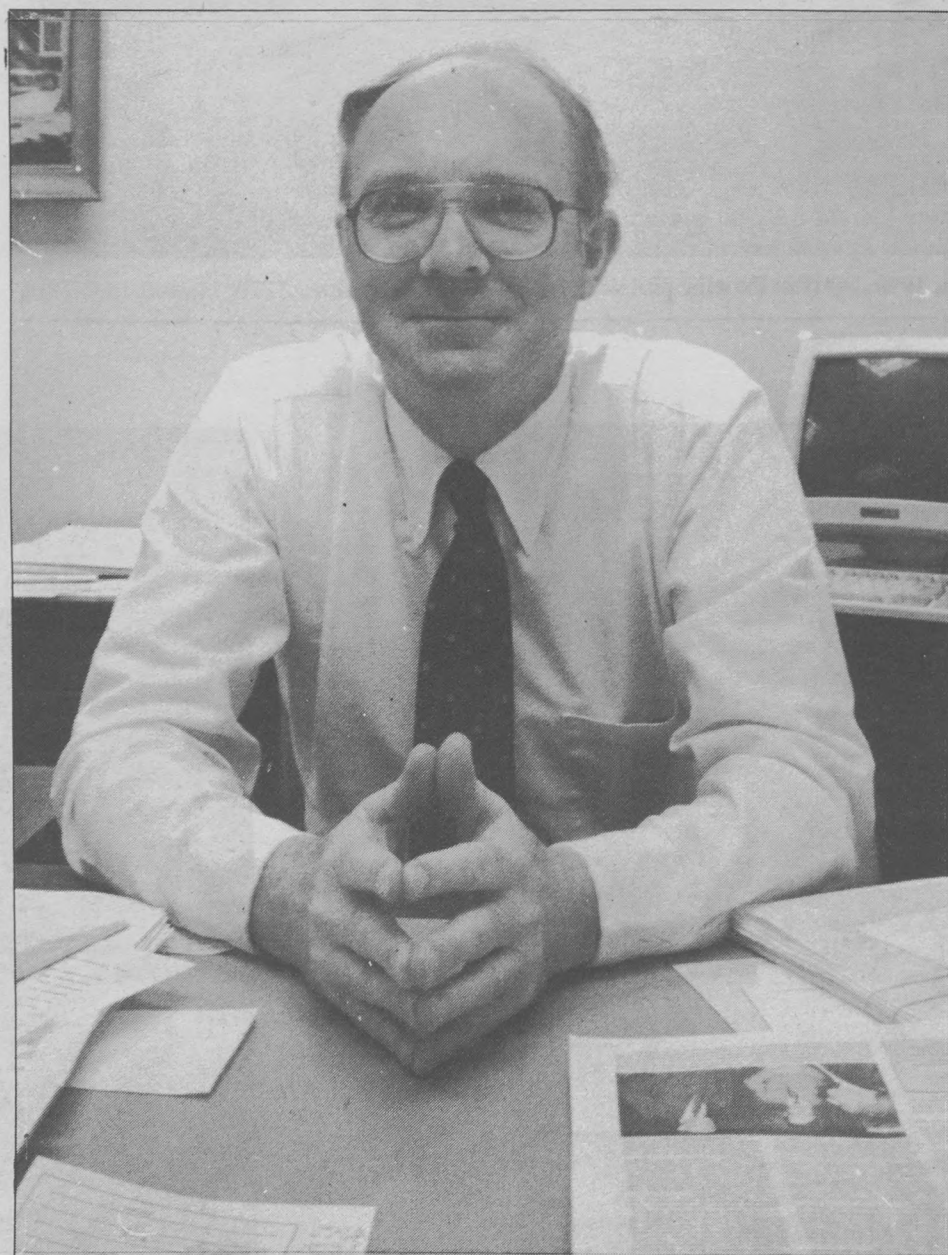
To further complicate matters, there are a significant number of students who do not fall into the category of those eligible for the Work Study Program, but who still are unable to meet the costs of the annual tuition. For these students, Bates independently provides any assistance it can, and encourages them to work at campus jobs.

There are still other students who do not qualify (or seek) financial assistance, but who have campus jobs which pay the same as Work Study jobs. Most jobs generally pay \$4.00 per

hour, an increase from \$3.35 that took effect on April 1. Some jobs do, however, pay more simply because of the job in particular, not because of the specific needs of the student who is employed.

Work Study jobs are chosen by the students (both those funded by the government and by Bates alone) during the first two weeks of every school year. Following that, any student is welcome to take a remaining job available on campus.

In addition, some students whose needs qualify them for the Work Study Program do not have jobs on campus. These students might, reflects Campbell, meet the costs by working two jobs over the summer vacation or by borrowing more money from a student loan than the Bates Financial Aid Office recommends.



Leigh P. Campbell, Director of Financial Aid. Lisa Busby Photo.

Bates Increases the Wage it Pays to Students

by John Morris

On the first of April, Bates increased the minimum pay rate for student employees to \$4 per hour. This decision coincides with a recent Federal mandate raising the minimum wage to \$3.80 per hour. Furthermore, as Vice President for Business Affairs Jim Weston explained, employers were finding it increasingly difficult to hire enough students willing to work for the previous rate of \$3.35 per hour.

Technically, Bates is entitled to give student workers only eighty percent of the minimum wage. In other

In other words, according to Federal law a student worker could receive as little as \$3.04 per hour. But Weston said that the Business Office perceived the increase to \$4 per hour as morally justified.

words, according to Federal law a student worker could receive as little as \$3.04 per hour. But Weston said that the Business Office perceived the increase to \$4 per hour as morally justified.

In most cases, this rate adjustment applies to both regular student workers, as well as students with Work Study jobs. The difference between the jobs is that Work Study positions are funded by Federal dollars given to Bates and matched by the College for the purpose of creating employment. Bates' selection of students for the Work Study Program is based upon financial need.

Currently, there are three types of employment at Bates that earn more than \$4 per hour. Lifeguards receive higher wages because the job entails a prior investment of time in order to become certified. The night supervisors at Ladd Library are also paid a higher hourly wage. The rationale behind this increase is that the student supervisors are solely responsible for the Library after the regular day help has gone home.

Finally, there are the "scrimers." The name says it all — these are the students who have the unfortunate job of cleaning the dishes, utensils, etc. in Commons. Understandably, the "scrimers" get paid more simply because their job is probably the least popular job on all of the Bates campus.



Carson LaRoche-Fiske '93, enjoys the higher wage he now earns in the Mail Room. Marlan Proctor Photo.

Students Shy Away From Jobs in Commons

by Tabitha Sparks

Among the variety of jobs available to students at Bates, working in Commons is overwhelmingly the least popular. This year, for example, only three students have joined the kitchen staff in Commons. This number is especially small considering the fact that as few as ten years ago, sixteen to twenty students on average worked in Commons.

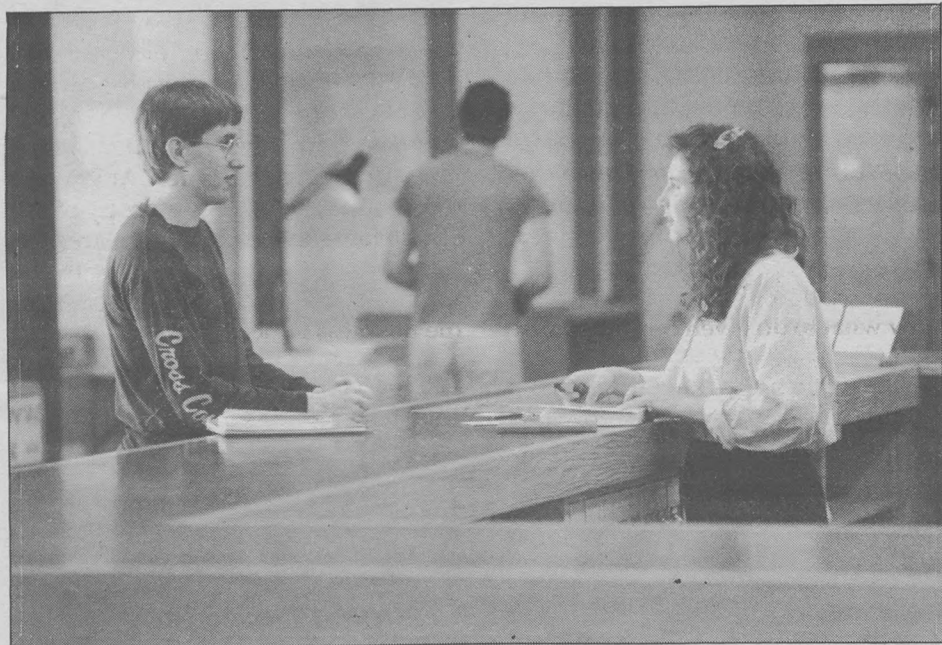
Dorothy L. Jordan, Food Service Supervisor, attributes the lack of student workers to the low status ascribed to the job. "Maybe they feel its degrading," explains Jordan, "its labor...other students give them (student workers) a hard time about working in Commons." However, Jordan states that "the ones that work really want to work, and they are very good workers."

This lack of student cafeteria workers is not exclusive to Bates, adds Jordan. She recalls a telephone call she received a few years ago from Amherst, asking for advice on how to entice students to work in the dining serv-

ices. At the time, Bates students were paid 15 cents more than the average job per hour to work in Commons; nevertheless, the number of student workers steadily declined. Now, in spite of the increasing percentage of Bates students eligible for financial aid, students are still largely unwilling to work in Commons.

Because students at Bates have ceased to fill the available Commons jobs, Jordan is forced to hire outside workers. Turning to the community for workers creates a financial burden on the Commons' budget, as Jordan must hire outsiders for more hours per week than she would normally hire a student.

"We really need more students working," claims Jordan, clarifying that the student workers are not only advantageous financially, but that they also add to the Commons staff personally. "We really love our student workers," she said, adding that their varied backgrounds give diversity and enthusiasm to the staff. Hoping to entice other students, Jordan concludes, "I think that the students who don't work in Commons are missing something."



Fawn Johnson '92 helps a fellow student in the library. Marlan Proctor Photo.

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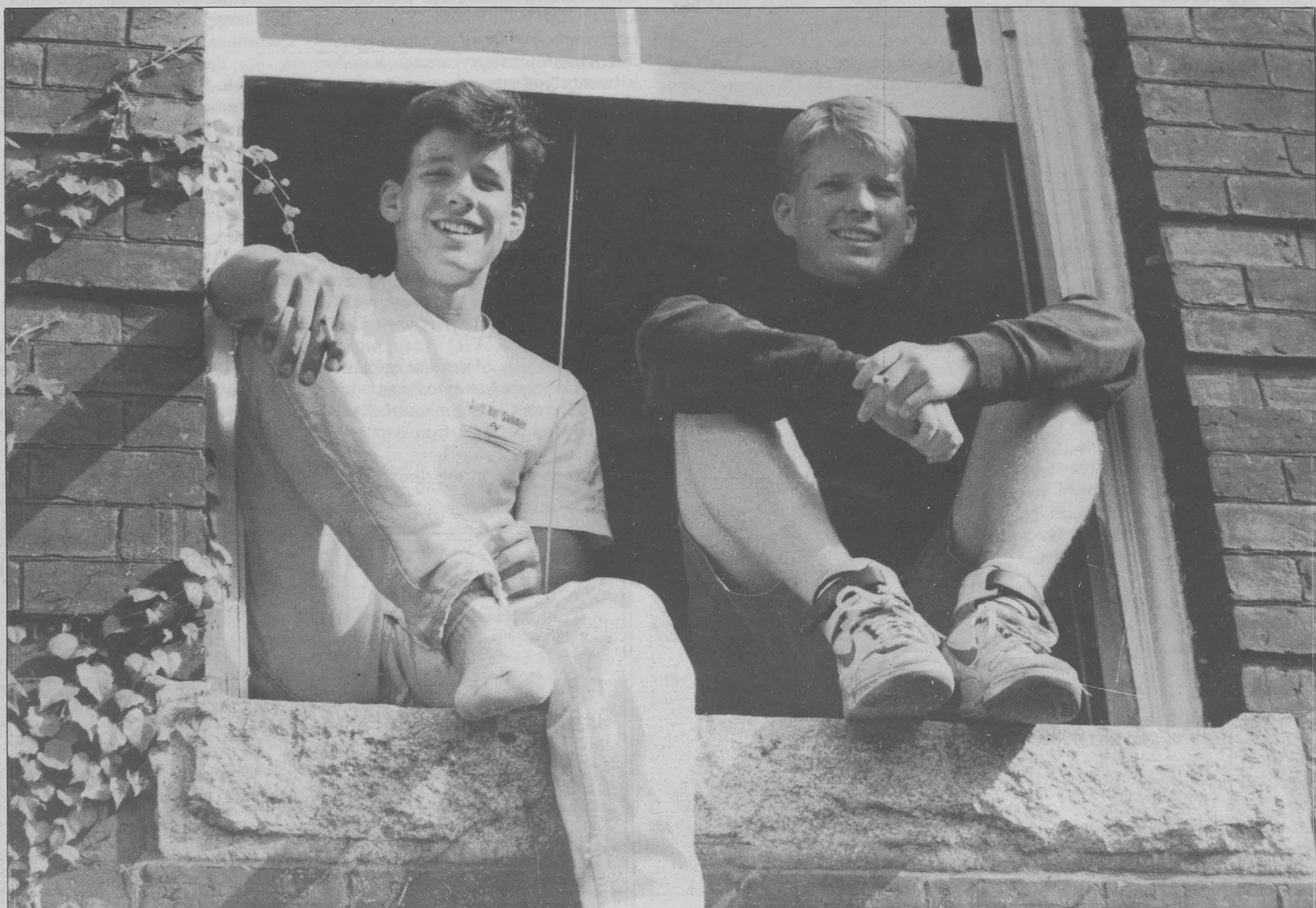
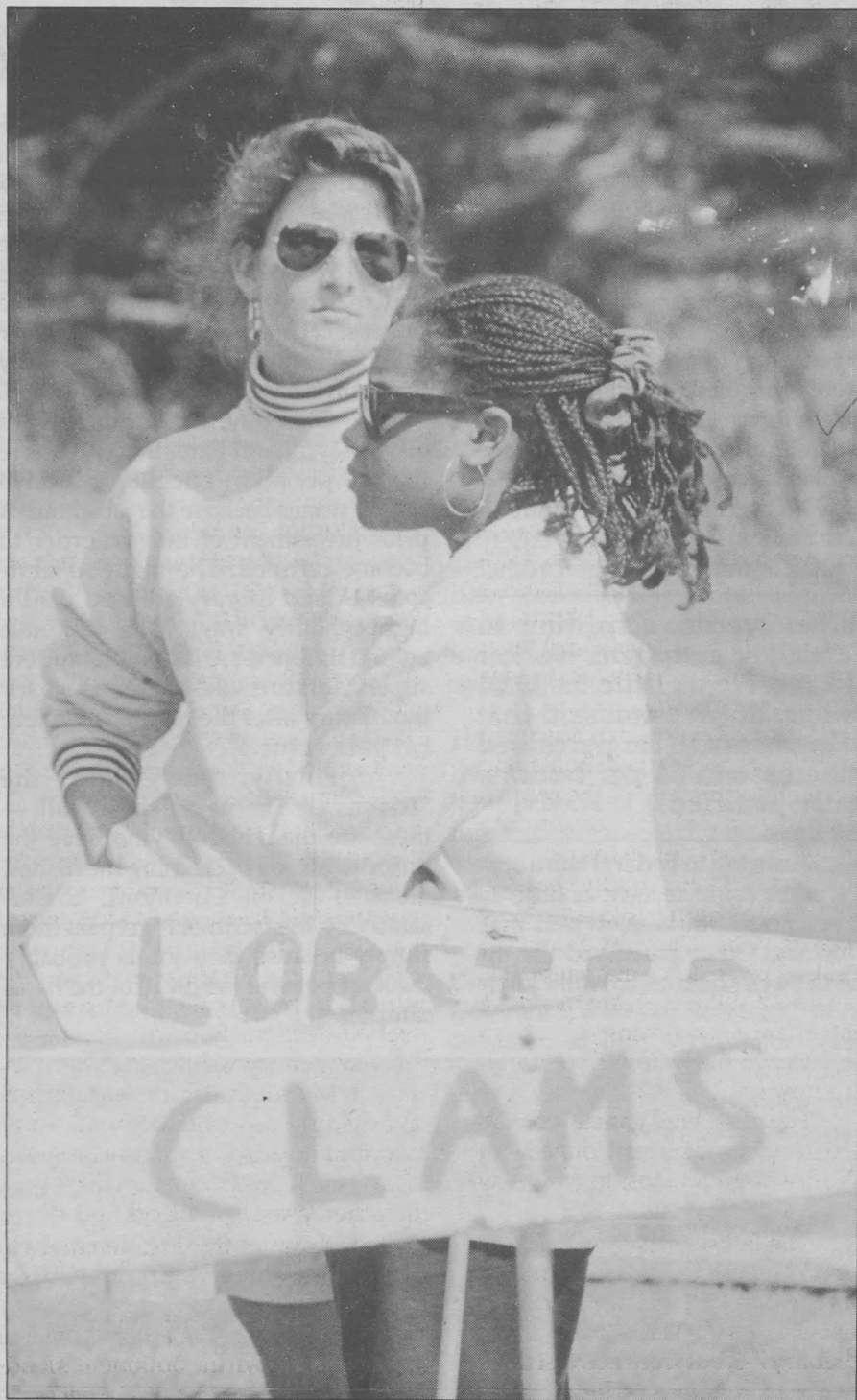
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Sports

Women's Lacrosse Finishes Season With ECAC Bid

by Andrew Abraham

The women's lacrosse team finished this season with an impressive record of ten wins and six losses, earning them an invitation and a fourth seed to the ECAC tournament. Coach Suzanne Coffey rated this team as one of the strongest teams in Bates' history.

The season started slowly for the lady Bobcats. The first four games were on the road and the Bobcats could only manage one victory. The season opener was a tough loss to Ithaca in a 14-5 game followed by another loss to St. Lawrence 11-3. The Bobcats rebounded with a solid victory over Babson 16-4, but lost their next game against Springfield 9-6.

After a tough start, however, the lady Bobcats returned home and played well for the rest of the season, finishing the rest of the season with nine wins and only three losses.

The Bobcats soundly beat Plymouth State at home 13-3 and Holy Cross away 9-6. The next game, the lady Bobcats went to Williams and lost 10-4 against a Williams team that has a decent chance, according to Coach Coffey, to win the NCAA Division III championship.

The next three games were all close with victories over Connecticut 8-7, Trinity 10-8, and a loss to Wellesley 9-8.

The Bobcats rebounded from the loss to Wellesley with a solid trouncing of Wheaton 15-2 and a close victory against Colby 8-7. The Bobcats fell to Middlebury 7-6, but won their last three regular season games. The victories came against Colby-Sawyer 17-4, Tufts 10-3, and Bowdoin 8-3.

The highlight of the season came when the Bobcats received the fourth and last seed in the ECAC tournament. They played a tough Williams team and lost 12-5. Williams went on to win the tournament easily

and is considered one of the top teams in all of Division III.

Many individuals were responsible for the team's success. Coach Coffey singled out Wyatt Lutsk '92, Romalda Clark '90, and Tracy Moore '90, Marnie Patterson '90, Lisa Ehrhardt '90, and Beth Doran '91 as essential for the team's success.

Wyatt Lutsk was the leading scorer and offensive most valuable player for the team. She has also received recognition by being a first team all region selection. Lutsk is an All-American candidate.

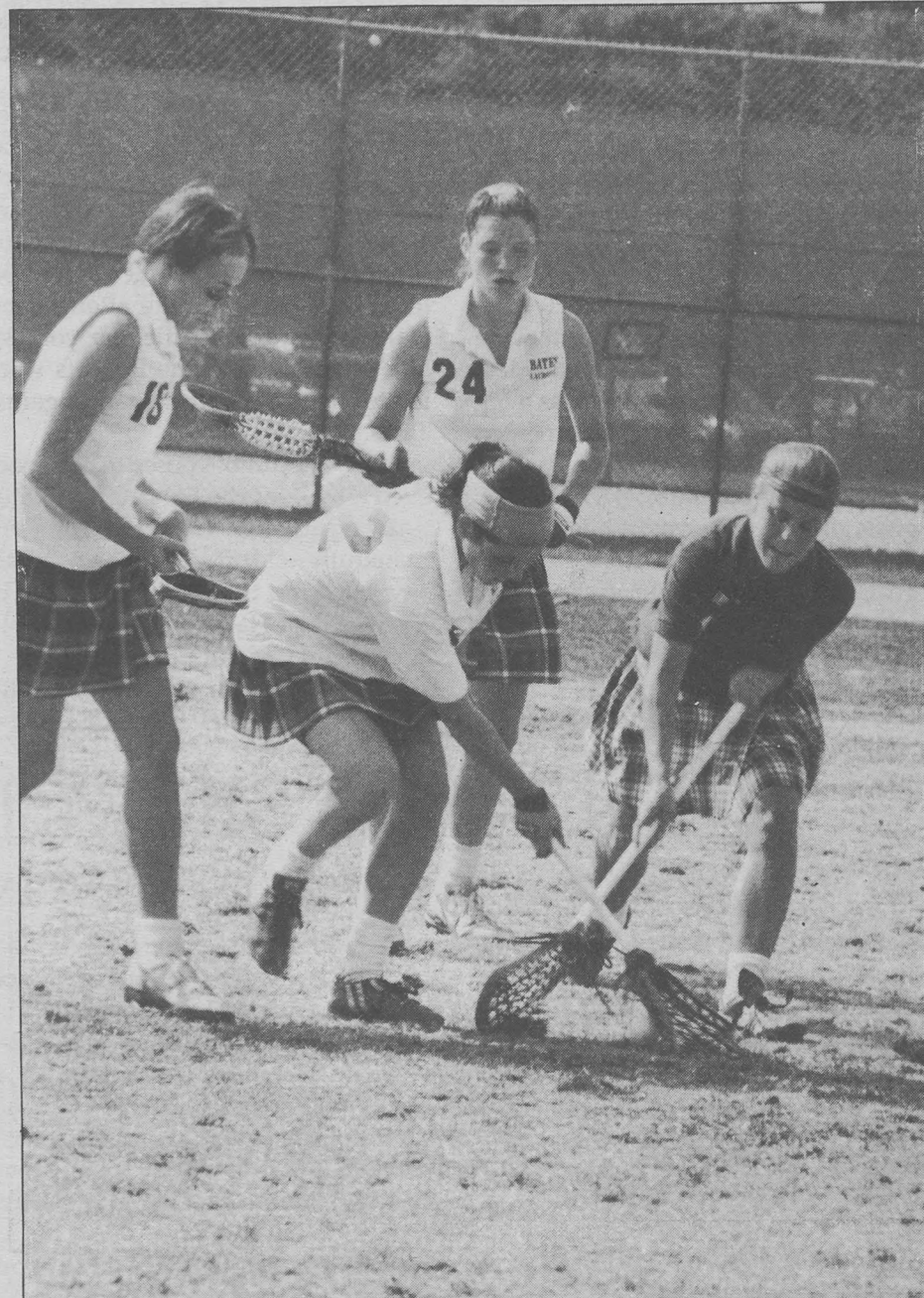
Romalda Clark was another key contributor and was also a first team all region selection. She was the third leading scorer and tied for first on the team in assists. She has been chosen to play in the North/South All Star game which selects the top players from all over the country. In addition, Clark will try out for the national team in June that will travel and play internationally.

Tracy Moore was the defensive MVP and another first team all region selection. She was the captain this year and a possible All American.

Marnie Patterson was the second leading scorer and showed tremendous improvement from last year. In fact, she scored more this year than the other years combined and Coach Coffey attributes this improvement to a lot of hard work during the off-season.

Lisa Ehrhardt was responsible for shutting down the opponent's leading attack player. Coach Coffey commented "She was going up against All Americans every week and doing a good job of shutting them down."

Beth Doran was elected captain for next year's team and she also won the Coach's Award given to the player who shows the most dedication, determination, and ability for



Sarah Carothers '92, Beth Doran '91, and Brooke Oliver '92 go after the groundball. Chris Keller photo.

team play.

Coffey was quick to mention a recent coaches poll which ranked Bates' schedule as one of the toughest in the

country and mentions Bates as one of the teams to watch in the future. Indeed, the future looks bright for the Bobcats.

Bates Participates In LiftAmerica to Help Charity

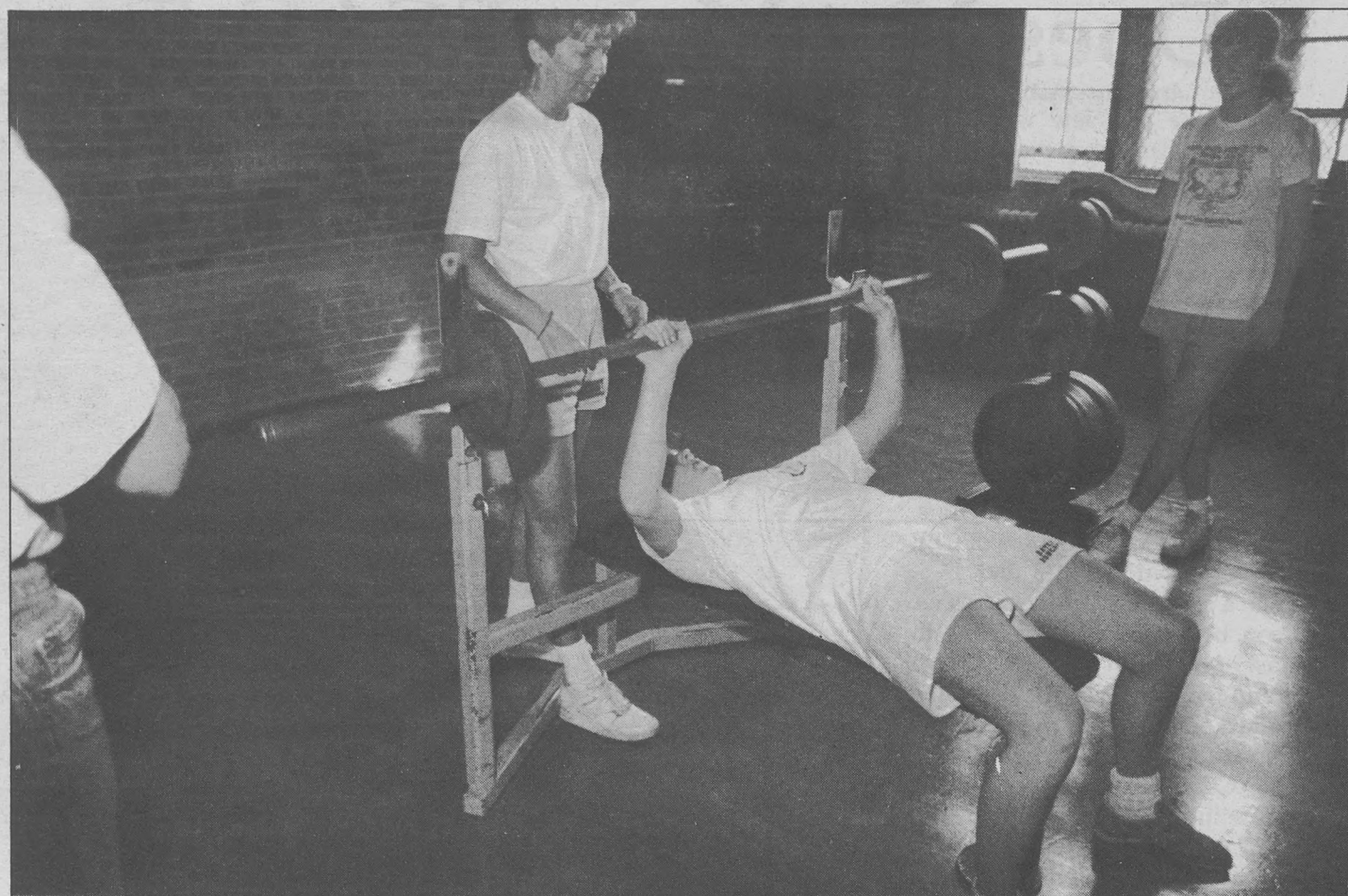
by Andrew Abraham

On Wednesday, May 9th Bates College participated in a fund raising event sponsored by the National Strength and Conditioning Association (NSCA) called LiftAmerica. The event took place in Alumni Gym from 2pm-9pm and the proceeds will go to the Special Olympics organization in Maine.

This is the first time Maine has been involved in LiftAmerica. There were four sites throughout central and southern Maine. Participants received pledges from people in the Bates community based on the number of bench press repetitions.

Men were asked to bench their body weight and women were asked to do one half their body weight. People pledged a certain amount of money per repetition. Once the amount of money collected by individuals is tallied, prizes, like certificates, T-shirts, polo shirts, jackets, and other such prizes will be given to the top fund raisers.

Coach Marsha Graef was responsible for organizing the event at the college. She publicized it and collected all the pledge cards to send to the NSCA.



Bates Helps the Special Olympics through LiftAmerica. Scott Pim photo.

Men's Lax Endures Tough Season

by Evan Silverman

The men's lacrosse team closed out a disappointing season Tuesday afternoon in a 20-11 loss at the hands of Bowdoin leaving the Bobcats' final season record at 4-10. Coach Web Harrison, candidly referring to his pre-season hopes, said, "I thought we'd be better record-wise."

Over April break, Bates travelled to challenge Babson in a close, hard-fought game, one that was indicative of much of the season. The Bobcats rallied from several early deficits to take the lead 15-14, but were unable to hold on, and ultimately lost 16-15. "Falling behind early was a big problem for us all season," commented Harrison, "...but I have no idea why."

Jamie Hamilton '93 tallied two goals and three assists, while Rob Al-Chokhachy '92 had an impressive four goals. Victory was within reach of Bates, who had a good shot to tie the score in the closing seconds of the game, but the Bobcats failed to capitalize.

Two days later, the Bobcats

travelled to Waterville, Maine to do battle with a talented Colby squad. "Colby was by far the superior team," said Harrison, and the scoreboard reflected this point. Bates was bombed 21-7, despite a five goal performance by Al-Chokhachy.

After reeling from a string of four straight defeats, the Bobcats expected to get back on the winning track in a match against a weak M.I.T. team at Garcelon Field. Yet, M.I.T.'s bus broke down and the game was forced to be cancelled. Despite attempts by Harrison to reschedule the contest, M.I.T. refused and the Bobcats were left to wait for their next game against Tufts.

The Jumbos posed to be a good, even match for the Bobcats, but Bates finally garnered victory, 9-7. Rain thankfully held off, despite an overcast sky, allowing the Bobcats to earn, in the words of Harrison, "a reasonably comfortable" victory.

Bates then journeyed to Milton, Massachusetts and demolished a

rough, yet weak Curry squad 16-5. "We played well," said Harrison, "...there were a lot of personal fouls, but our kids kept their cool." John Shay '91 and Al-Chokhachy combined for eleven points in the game, in which Curry was called for an unbelievable twenty penalties.

Finally, Bates hosted Middlebury and tasted defeat once again, 11-8. Garcelon Field was covered with water, but Harrison believes that the conditions only served to have "an evening-out effect." The scoring was kept down as a result, but neither team gained any particular advantage, and the stronger team won out.

Going into the season, Harrison had predicted that his team would be strong on defense and in goaltending. John Eric Heyke '90, coming off a splendid year in which he ranked twelfth nationally in save percentage, "didn't have as good a year," commented Harrison. Defense was the Bobcats' weakest point.

"Our transition defense was

definitely the weakest part of our game," said Harrison. "The new rules of the game definitely had a bigger effect than expected." Harrison's statement was made in reference to new rules that tended to speed the game up, thus hurting the Bobcats. Andy Abraham '92 added, "We didn't pick up open men in transition. We would leave men open in position to score."

Abraham further commented, "We had problems with groundballs, and that led to a lot of the opponents' transition goals." Faceoffs additionally plagued the Bobcats, who lost more faceoffs than their opponent in all but two games.

Bates also had a young, relatively inexperienced team laden with Sophomores and Freshmen. Harrison points to this fact as something that "bodes well for the future." For the time being, however, Bates failed to qualify for post-season play and Harrison can only wait and see what the future holds.

Men's Tennis Shows Promise for the Future

by Evan Silverman

Described by Interim Coach Rick Boyages as "talented, but not quite there," the 1990 men's tennis team is finishing a strong campaign, but one that faltered outside the friendly confines of Maine. Bates claimed both the singles and doubles team titles at the State of Maine Championships, but were stymied in the NESCAC championships and finished in sixth place.

While most Batesies were vacationing, the Bobcats hosted the powerhouse Tufts team over April break in a contest that was indicative of the season. Bates tested Tufts, one of the top three teams in New England, yet suffered defeat 5-4. The match illuminated the depth of the team, yet also pointed out the large void left by the

graduation of star Paul Gastonguay '89.

Blair Tuttle '90 replaced Gastonguay as the number one player on the team. He posted a disappointing, although potentially misleading, 3-4 record in dual meet competition. Three of his four losses occurred in close, three-set matches. Tuttle showed a flash of excellence in garnering victory over Southern Maine's highly touted Dave McNaughton, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, but inconsistency has plagued him throughout much of the year.

Behind Tuttle, Bates has received strong play from co-captain Jim Fralick '90, Hunter College transfer Nick Monogenis '91, and Freshman Josh Holdemann '93. The trio has combined to post an impressive 17-3

record in dual meet competition. In his rookie season, Holdemann has drawn praise from Coach Boyages for his "good year" and outstanding play in the number four position.

Due to complicated scheduling and differences among the various members of NESCAC, eleven teams gathered mid-way through the season in late April at Williams College to decide the best team in New England. In the words of Coach Boyages, Bates proved to be "a middle of the pack team," yet bounced back after their average performance in the championships.

In following dual meet competitions in Maine, the Bobcats destroyed their opponents in preparation for the State Championships. Bates

swept Southern Maine 9-0 and handed rival Bowdoin a 6-3 loss. At the State Championships held at Colby, Bates polished off the field and held a clinic, dominating the tournament.

Tuttle, Fralick, and Monogenis were three of four semi-finalists in the singles draw, while the trio and Junior transfer Pete Carlisle '91 battled each other in the doubles' final. Tuttle defeated Monogenis 6-4, 6-7, 6-1 and teamed up with Carlisle to claim the doubles title 6-3, 6-4.

Bates will receive a final test when they close out their season today in Boston against a tough M.I.T. team in a recently scheduled match. Hopefully next year the team will fare better outside of Maine and realize their talent.

Baseball Has Successful Season But Does Not Make ECAC Tournament

by James Ash

In the past few weeks the baseball team has shown the ability to play with anybody and has put together some impressive numbers. Despite this ability, however, the Bobcats were not invited to the ECAC tournament.

Their record now stands at 13-7. Of the seven losses, on four occasions Bates fell short by only one run, and one loss came in Florida to a team already well into their season. The team has earned all their victories, and many with impressive showings. These include two slaughters of CBB arch rival Bowdoin, 12-3 and 16-5. Also, in a game just before exams vs. Husson, being down by two runs in the last of the ninth inning, with two outs and two strikes on the batter the cats attacked. They tied the game and went on to win it in extra innings.

Coach Leahey singled out two games with particular importance. In the first, again just prior to exams, Bates traveled to the always strong St. Josephs. During the game, they



Bates Baserunner slides into third base in a game against University of Maine Framington. Scott Pim photo.

■ SEE BASEBALL, PAGE 19

Baseball Season Ends Without Tournamnet Bid

■ **BASEBALL, FROM PAGE 18**
pounded out 17 hits, and brought home a 14-6 victory. Coach felt this game created a very positive team attitude, which gave them confidence and began thoughts about the post-season.

In the second game, which took place last Sunday in front of a large and noisy home crowd, Bates won a very back and forth games vs. a very tough Wesleyan team, 11-9. Once again hitting told the story. Three 'Cats delivered home runs, including freshman

Chris Plante and sophomores Bob Kearney and Jeremy Chase, while co-captain Bob Mischler collected his 100th base hit in his Bates career.

Coach Leahey cites four major reasons for this years success. First of all, the pitching has been excellent. Starters Pete Doucette and Rick Landry, along with relievers Rick LaFleur, Tim Collins, and Chris Ryder have given the team quality innings. The relief help in particular is a luxury not as available in the past. This allows a

regular rotation and more rest for the staff.

Second, the hitting has come through and finds the Bobcats scoring a lot of runs. After all, as coach put it, "When you score more runs then they do, people call you winners." Next, after last years fielding woes, the defense has responded and begun playing very well. The hard work in the pre-season is now showing up on the field, and paying great dividends. Finally, on the base paths, the Bobcats

have played smartly and aggressively, running like "wild bobcats."

"This being my last year, I wanted to have a good team. This has happened. No matter what happens, we finished strong, and I'm very pleased." Even though the Bobcats were denied a place in the ECAC tournament, the season has been a good farewell for coach Chick Leahey. The team finishes the season today against University of Southern Maine at home at 3:00.

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Arts & Entertainment

Oh Brave New College that Has Such People In It

By Lara Strong

Shakespeare in the Park has been a long standing tradition in New York City, drawing thousands of people to Central Park each summer for weekly afternoons of romance, comedy, and tragedy under an open sky. The Robinson Players and Kevin Wetmore '91 bring the tradition to Bates

"We are worried about the ducks, however, They have been a little too interested during rehearsals."

--Kevin Whetmore

College from May 17-20 for our own dose of open air Shakespeare, "Shakespeare by the Puddle," with an outdoor production of Shakespeare's

Watch Out, Something Will Happen

by Rebecca Laroche

Something is going to happen, somewhere, somehow. You may be a participant, you may not. No one will sell T-shirts, programs, or posters to commemorate the event. No museum will exhibit its remains.

So? What is it? It's a Happening—a post-structuralist artform that

There won't be separate rooms for impressionists and expressionists, nor a permanent collection in the Benjamin Mays Gallery.

took root in the early sixties which does not depend on structure, canvas, stage

final play, *The Tempest*.

Wetmore was toying with the idea of presenting Shakespeare outside for some time. "Outdoor theater is a wonderful thing," says Wetmore, who plans on incorporating the environment around the Olin Arts Center Amphitheater into the performance as much as possible. "Because no matter how hard you try," notes Wetmore, "[When you are working indoors] you can't make a tree look any more like a tree...but when you've got the real thing..."

Nevertheless, outdoor productions have their drawbacks. "The whole atmosphere is different, [than indoor performances]" Wetmore explains, "Things have to be a lot bigger, because outdoors everyone looks smaller. The performances have to be bigger; people

or script. Some call the acts "painters' theater," a living, impermanent extension of the canvas, where the audience "co-mingles" with the participants. Susan Sontag explains that oftentimes happenings were an "outgrowth" of what painters found they couldn't accomplish in painting.

No, this won't be a theatrical performance with cozy seats, an orchestra pit and intermission. A "happening" offers no explication, climax, or denouement. It simply happens.

No soliloquies or stanzas will grace its moments though perhaps words—which may make sense, or may not. Then again, there may be no intelligible words spoken at all.

No, there won't be separate

have to project louder."

Moreover, there is no back-

One innovation of Wetmore's is to open the play with part of the cast sailing across the puddle on a Boston Whaler "disguised as much as possible to look Elizabethan."

stage, so all entrances and exits have to be through Olin and "there is no place to hide anything." Plus, "we have no fly loft and no lights," says Wetmore, but he is quick to note that the absence of scenery, lights, and other indoor accoutrements allows all involved to focus in more on the performance itself. "We are worried about the ducks, however," says Wetmore, "They have

been a little too interested during rehearsals."

Wetmore chose *The Tempest* because it lends itself very well to an outdoor setting. The play is set on an island and is very conscious of the natural environment. Shakespeare drew on Montaigne's "Of Cannibals", an essay celebrating the natural life, to reflect on the theme of art versus nature.

One innovation of Wetmore's is to open the play with part of the cast sailing across the puddle on a Boston Whaler "disguised as much as possible to look Elizabethan," since Act I, sc. i is set on a ship in the middle of a storm. After all, notes Wetmore, "We have the puddle and we have a boat, so why not?"

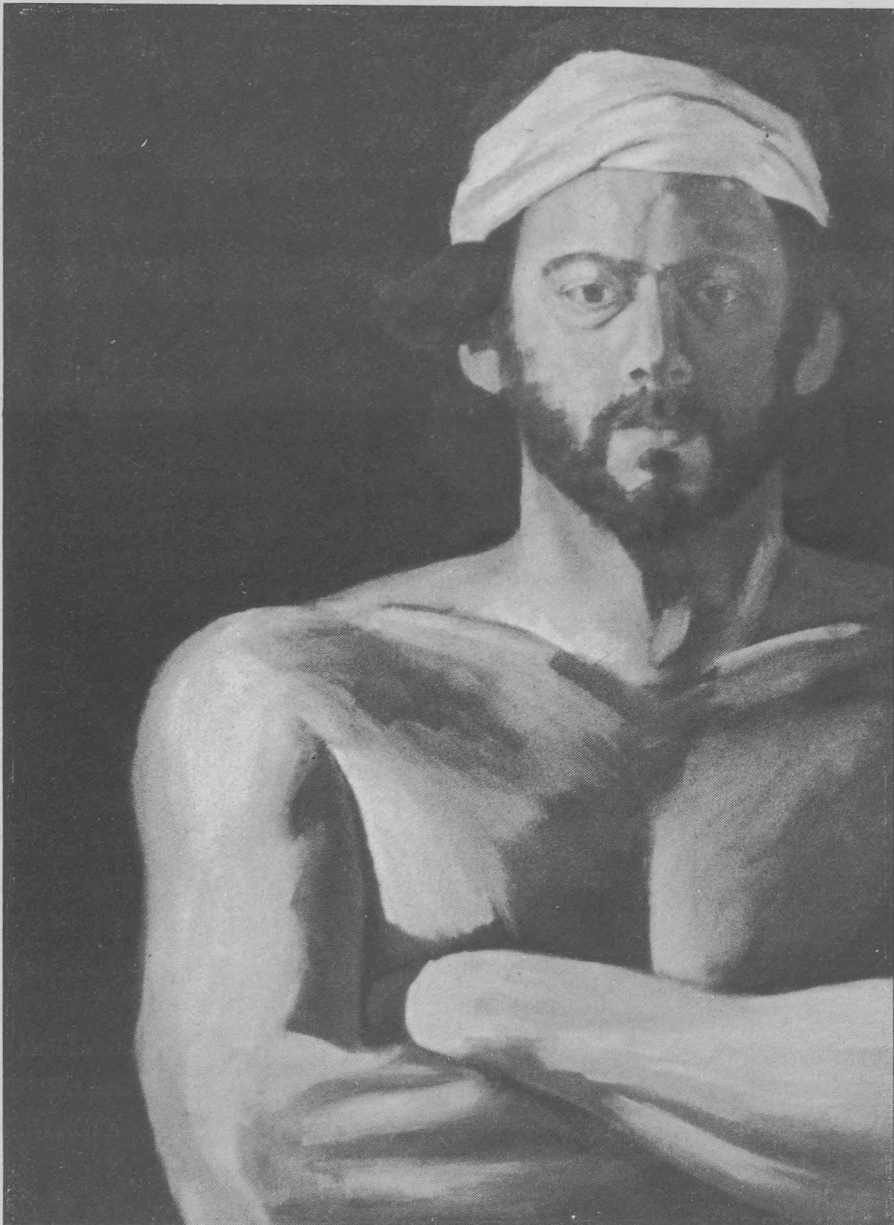
SEE TEMPEST, PAGE 22

rooms for impressionists and expressionists, nor a permanent collection in the Benjamin Mays Gallery. Expect just a memory of surprise and perhaps a mentioning in an article in the newspaper's art section—to be thrown away, crumpled like the transient materials used in a Happening's "habitat."

The elements of Audience, Time, and Materials play a definitive part in this rehearsed minimalism. They usually last between ten and forty-five minutes, and then...no more. The audience, who may be yelled at, sprayed with water, or simply ignored, may consist of upwards of thirty people. The materials surpass the limits of convention.

The first happening happened in October, 1959 with Allan Kaprow's *Eighteen Happenings in Six Parts* at the opening of the Rueben Gallery, New York. Since then, the artistic medium flourished into a wealth of "chance" happenings.

Short term 1990, Melissa Friedling and Tasker Smith spend their time planning the who, what, where in an independent study with Professor David Kolb. We know that it will take place somewhere perhaps on the Bates Campus. And the big Happening (there will be at least two) will probably top Memorial Day weekend. But if you want something more definitive or specific than this, you'll only know when and where it happens, after it has happened.



Selections from the senior theis art exhibit at Olin Art Museum now. The painting by Alex Winter (left) is a self-portrait, one of several of his portraits with stark figure addressing the audience with a stark gaze. Matt Politz exhibits a series of car hoods of which this one (right) is an example. Politz covered the hood with photo emulsion to burn the latent image on the surface. The exhibit of nine studio art majors will remain untill May 20th.

The Kinks Give the People What They Want

By Clark Russell

The Kinks came to a sold out Morrell Gym last Sunday night at Bowdoin College and, well, they came to play.

They started off with loud, generic versions of "Around the Dial" and "Hardway", not really igniting the audience until "Apeman", which had all 2000 or so on their feet dancing.

Ray Davies, lead singer, changed into a jacket of the English flag for the title track off their latest album, U.K. Jive. With the singer yelling "U.K." and the audience responding "O.K.", Davies changed again, this time into a jacket of the American flag, that sent the audience into a frenzy.

The more emotional Dave

Davies, lead guitar and brother of Ray, took the microphone for "Living On A Thin Line" and a more obscure Kinks song called "Too Much On My Mind". His tender style and slower songs contrasted well with the excited, al-

Davies changed again, this time into a jacket of the American flag, that sent the audience into a frenzy.

most ecstatic Ray Davies, whose versions of "State of Confusion", and "Superman" showed this energy.

The second half of the performance showed a deeper social consciousness. "Looney Balloon" was a black

comedy about how disrespectful people treat the earth. "It" added two female dancers to help portray the relationship between housewives and television commercials. These two solid songs off the new album were intersected by the lighter, infectious single, "Come Dancing" in which the audience did nothing less than what the song requested.

The Kinks gave a lively and spirited performance, something commendable considering the fact that a show in Brunswick, Maine was probably just another show—Ray Davies called the town "New Brunswick". Yet, they might have been too zealous. Just when the band really started to get into a song, especially with classics like "All

Day and All of the Night", "Low Budget" and "Destroyer", Ray Davies would stop and interject personal comments or have the crowd sing.

"I'm Not Like Everybody Else" pricked Ray to comment on his childhood days and how he wanted to be different, how he "wanted to be in a rock 'n roll band." And with the old standby "Lola", the audience ended up singing more than the band. This is fine and part of the concert experience, but, when used in excess, it detracts from the magic of the music and some of the escapism you feel when a band is jamming on a good song. As a result, many were not shouting for a second encore.

Hale Weilds the Golden Flute in Recital

By Lara Strong

The faculty recital featuring Alison Hale, flutist with the Portland Symphony and member of Bates' applied music faculty, was an elegant affair. A gold flute, a harp, performers in satiny gowns, and a selection of hauntingly romantic music composed Friday night's performance.

The mood of the evening centered around Debussy's "Sonata for Flute, Viola and Harp," composed in 1915, a more abstract and less impressionistic piece than Debussy's earlier works.

The musicians captured the moods perfectly. The sweeping glissandos of the harp during the interlude were particularly beautiful, and tension of the finale was heightened by Hale's appropriately wide and more dramatic vibrato.

The combination of flute, viola, and harp is unique and very pleas-

ing. Hale has a special love for the combination of flute and harp. She and Portland Symphony harpist, Jara Goodrich, have been working together for five years.

Many of the pieces on the program were originally for flute and harp—sichord or flute and piano, but were readapted for flute and harp. Most notable was the adaption of Bach's "Sonata in C Major." The exchange of harp for harpsichord added a romantic flavor to the baroque work making it more consistent with the overall romantic mood of the program.

The evening also featured the premiere of the last two songs in Portland composer, Bruce Fithian's, 1988 song cycle, "Kinderlieder." Fithian drew on Debussy's combination of flute, viola, and harp to create a unique blending of sounds to accompany soprano, Ellen Chickering, as she sang two poems, "Harlequin of Dreams" by Sid-

ney Lanier and "A Prayer for my Son" by William Butler Yeats.

The musicians have been working on Fithian's piece since last

The sweeping glissandos of the harp during the interlude were particularly beautiful, and tension of the finale was heightened by Hale's appropriately wide and more dramatic vibrato.

year, but, Hale said, "It's such a difficult piece, we can only do two songs at a time." The group plans to prepare the rest of the songs and perform them in the next couple of years. Song cycles, or "lieder music," gained popularity during the nineteenth century with the songs of Schubert. Fithian's cycle is very much in the lieder tradition in that

it follows a selected theme, but is at the same time highly modern and abstract.

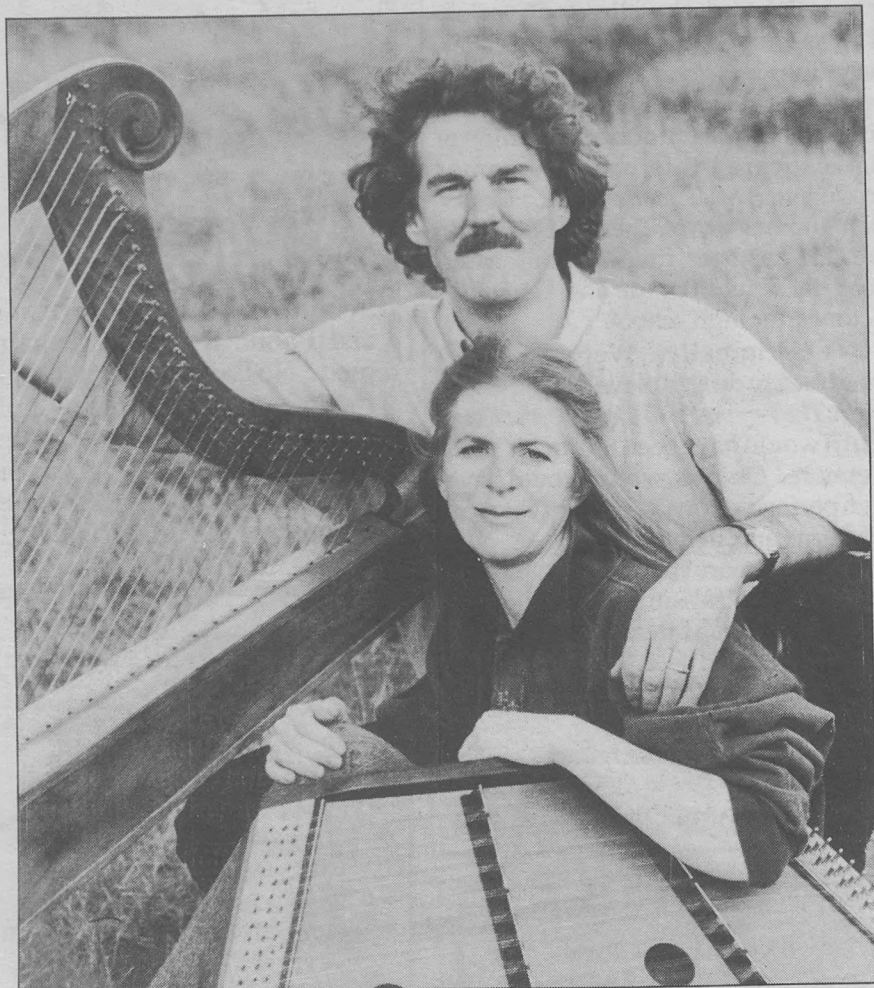
Hale organized the program strategically so that the first half ended with Debussy, and the second half began with Fithian. Debussy's use of the flute, harp, viola combination could sink in during intermission before we heard how Fithian exploited the same blending of sounds.

The finale of the program was American born composer, Vincent Persichetti's Serenade NO. 10. Although a 20th century composer, Persichetti is known for composing along more traditional lines. His Serenade is indeed reminiscent of Debussy and other late nineteenth century composers, in particular the fourth movement, the andante cantabile.

This Week In Rock

Friday

African Dance Short-term will perform in Alumni Gym with Bates dancers and drummers at 7:00.



The Basin Band will perform at the Franco-American Fete next Saturday night. Photo Cynthia Larock.

Saturday

At 7:30 a group will play Celtic and original music played with harps, hammered dulcimers and piano. The musicians are called the Majical Strings and are featured in the photo, right. The admission to the Chase Hall lounge event is \$3.

At 8:00 faculty members John Corrie, Marion Anderson, Carla Zecher and Hames Parakilas play a program of Bach concertos on the Harpsichord together and separately.

Tuesday

A documentary about the German theologian Dietrich Bonhoeffer and his role in the resistance movement against Nazi power shows in Pettigrew Hall at 8:00.

Thursday through Sunday

2 great theater productions

Students in short term, Bates Festival Theater, and actor David Connolly '83 present the play *Kasper*. The text is by contemporary Austrian playwright and is about the curtailing of an individual's freedom through language, drawing from the philosophy of Wittgenstein. Performances through the weekend begin at 8:00 with a 2:00 matinee on Sunday and played again May 24-27. Admission is \$3.

Also Thursday and continuing through the weekend, the first performance of *The Tempest* in a production called *Shakespeare by the Lake*; that is, the play is performed next to Lake Andrews (The Puddle). The cast is under the direction of Kevin Wetmore. The Play occurs at 2:00 in the afternoon and is free.

Saturday, May 19

At 7:30 a Quebecois-Cajun Fete with concert and dance celebrating traditional Franco-American culture with Louisiana band The Basin Brothers and a group of musicians including Benoit Bourque, a step-dancer/bones-player/dancer caller. See article page 22. In Alumni Gymnasium. Admission is \$3.

At 8:00 violinist Mary Hunter and pianist James Parakila, both faculty members and Cellist Kathleen Foster perform works by Ives, Prokofiev, Borodin, and Brahms in Olin Concert Hall.

Sunday, May 20

Olin museum opening of Dahlov Ipcar: The Seventies and Eighties showing the artist animal life in abstract landscapes.

Two Bands Bring French-Canadian Music Monday

By Johanne Kim

The Basin Brothers, a uprising young band from Louisiana, and Benoit Bourque, with his trio of French-Canadian musicians, will perform traditional French folk dance music on May 14.

The concert has produced excitement among Maine's Franco-American population. The "jigs and reels" music of these Canadian musicians reflects the traditional music of Quebecois. The Basin Brothers will demonstrate the lively beat of Cajun style music.

Both bands in this Quebecois-Cajun Fete will be "celebrating the area's musical heritage" said Cynthia Laroc, a Franco-American and staff associate at the Bates College New Bureau, who hopes the local enthusiasm can be shared with the Bates students.

The Canadian group of musicians in particular represent Quebec's traditional French heritage. Each of the Canadian performers is a re-

Everyone can join in and learn the steps of French-Canadian Folk dancing accompanied by this trio of talented musicians.

known artist of the French-Canadian folk music establishment. A few of the band members such as Benoit Bourque, Raynald Oullet, and Lisa Ornstein have belonged to or have performed with famous Canadian folk bands such as Heritage and La Bottine Souriante. And all four of the band members have dedicated their efforts towards folk music and dance performances across North America to promote and to preserve the French music's heritage.

Benoit Bourque will begin the

concert with a demonstration of step-dancing. He will then introduce various folk dances such as the quadrille and circle dance to the audience. Everyone can join in and learn the steps of French-Canadian Folk dancing accompanied by this trio of talented musicians.

Following the Canadian entourage, the Basin Brothers will play their unique Cajun style music. Their music reflects the surrounding French culture of their home in Lafayette, an area in the Louisiana bayou also known as Acadiana. Uprooted from the North by the British, the Cajuns settled into the Acadiana area almost 200 years ago. The Acadiana area is a thriving, French-speaking population where inhabitants such as the Basin Brothers inherit their knowledge of the traditional French language and culture.

Acoustic guitar and percussion instruments enhance the Basin Brother's music. The promising young band will produce their first album with Flying Fish records. Cajun music originated from the acoustic sounds of rock 'n' roll and rhythm and blues music. The lyrics, nevertheless, will be sung in French along with an English translation.

Featured among the audience, Maine's Franco-American folk dancers La Plume de Ma Tante will perform Cajun swing dances and various Quebecois step-dances. The Basin Brothers and the Canadian musicians will also play numerous waltzes allowing young and old couples to strut their stuff on the dance floor.

In addition, local restaurants (for more information call Bates College News Bureau) will serve special Cajun and Quebecois food on their menus to celebrate the area's French-Canadian culture.

Although Benoit Bourque and his Canadian band will not perform additional concerts in Maine, the Basin Brothers will continue their tour throughout northern Maine.

The Saturday concert will

begin at 7:30 P.M. at Alumni Gym. Admission is \$5, \$3 for students and senior citizens. For more information or advanced reservations contact Bates College News Bureau (207) 786-6327.



"A rousing evening of traditional music and dancing-for-all featuring the acclaimed young Cajun band The Basin Brothers."

Bates Screen Test: Are You as Photogenic as a Republican?

by Rebecca Laroche

Maybe you'll be seeing camera crews on campus. Or candid creativity may lurk behind the trees of the quad. Or you might see acquaintances carrying camcorders into Commons. Or perhaps you know an artist clowning around with cartoon characters to pass the time or crouching in the corners of the Lewiston cathedral to capture the core of the city.

It's the fifth annual Bates College Video Festival! At 7:00 p.m. Thursday May 24 in the forum of the Filene Room, aspiring or doodling camera technicians, directors, and screen writers can show their stuff—on film.

The festival requires one-half inch VHS videotape of a piece that has never before been televised. It looks for any genre or level of experience. For example, in past years the annual fest has featured documentaries. Last year's "No Means No" provided a startling look into the dating and date rape problem at Bates.

Or a documentary already submitted to this year's festival is Professor Robert Branham's "For the World to Hear: The Bates Debate Tour of 1928." The film narrates a glance into the origins of Bates Debate when three young Bates debaters travelled

the world. The film departs into historical perspectives and into the origins of global issues as well. The beginnings of Apartheid, the invention of assembly line labor, and the grinding wheels of industrialism come alive on the screen.

If documentaries are not your

May 24, aspiring or doodling camera technicians, directors, and screen writers can show their stuff - on film.

take, different productions have acquired the forms of Clay-mation as in the horror-highlight of Melissa Friedling's "Knife Washer." Most anything goes, and its rare that things are refused.

Basically, the video festival acts, Bob Branham says, as "an incentive for completion of projects, an opportunity for experimentation, and a showcase for these projects to be seen together. Eighty percent of the pieces run short - under ten minutes - and would not be shown otherwise.

So film-makers and video-doodlers should contact Bob Branham, grab their cameras, and give it a shot.

Theater

■ TEMPEST FROM PAGE 20

Wetmore has directed a variety of plays since his arrival at Bates, including *Prometheus Bound*, *Othello*, and two Gilbert and Sullivan musicals. He directed his first outdoor production of Shakespeare this past summer producing *A Midsummer Night's Dream* for his hometown of Cheshire, Connecticut. He has been involved in theater since the seventh grade and began directing after high school.

Originally, Wetmore was scheduled to do two plays during Short Term, *The Tempest* and *Oedipus, the King*. "But it would have been too much" said Wetmore. *Oedipus*, which would have been performed on the Library Terrace, has been cancelled for now.

Wetmore is an interdisciplinary major in classical studies which combines Art, English Literature, and Theater. "When I graduate," says Wetmore, "I'll be qualified to live with my parents."

The four performances of *The Tempest* will all be held at 2:00 PM in the Olin Outdoor Amphitheater.

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Calvin and Hobbes Welcome the Spring...

Calvin and Hobbes

by Bill Watterson

I THINK BASEBALL IS THE MOST BORING GAME IN THE WORLD. I'VE BEEN STANDING OUT HERE IN DEEP LEFT FIELD ALL THIS TIME, AND NOT A SINGLE BALL HAS COME OUT HERE!

ACTUALLY, I SUPPOSE THAT'S JUST AS WELL. I DON'T KNOW WHAT BASE TO THROW TO ANYWAY. IN FACT, I'M NOT EVEN SURE I CAN THROW THAT FAR.

HEY, WHAT'S EVERYONE DOING? ARE PEOPLE SWITCHING TEAMS, OR WHAT? THE GUYS AT BAT ARE NOW OUT **HERE!**

WELL, I'M SURE SOMEONE WOULD TELL ME IF I WAS SUPPOSED TO BE DOING ANYTHING DIFFERENT.

OUR HERO, THE FEARLESS SPACEMAN SPIFF, IS MAROONED ON THE MOST DISTANT PLANET IN THE GALAXY!

THERE'S NO HOPE OF RESCUE FROM THIS BLEAK AND ISOLATED WORLD!

OH, WHAT A DESOLATE PLACE TO BE TRAPPED! SPIFF TRIES DESPERATELY TO REPAIR HIS DISABLED SPACECRAFT!

CRACK

HIGH FLY TO LEFT FIELD! WHO'S OUT THERE?!

OUR HERO PAUSES. THERE'S SOME COMMOTION ON THE HORIZON. **ALIENS!** SPIFF GRABS HIS BLASTER!

WHERE'S THE LEFT FIELDER?!

SOMEBODY CATCH IT!

LEFT FIELD? HEY, THAT'S ME!

WOW! A HIGH FLY RIGHT TO ME! I GOT IT! I GOT IT!

I CAUGHT IT!!

HE CAUGHT IT! IT'S AN OUT!

I'M JUST A NATURAL ATHLETE, I GUESS.

HEY, WHO'S HE?!

ISN'T HE ON THE OTHER TEAM?

HEY, LOOK WHO MADE THE OUT!

IT'S CALVIN!

HECK, IT WAS NOTHING, GUYS. WHEN YOU'RE IN TOP PHYSICAL CONDITION LIKE ME, YOU CAN...

YOU MORON! WHAT WERE YOU DOING IN THE OUTFIELD? IT'S A NEW INNING! WE'RE UP TO **BAT!**

HUH?

YOU CAUGHT THE BALL FOR THE WRONG TEAM! YOU GOT OUR OWN GUY OUT! WHAT A DWEEB! WHAT A JERK! WHAT AN IDIOT!

OOPS, I DROPPED THE CATCH. IT DOESN'T COUNT NOW, RIGHT?

GET HIM OFF OUR TEAM, MR. LOCKJAW!

CAN I HIT HIM WITH THE BAT? PLEASE? PLEASE??

HEY STUPID, IF YOU'RE GOING TO GET **OUR** GUYS OUT, WHY DON'T YOU JOIN THE OTHER TEAM?!

WHAT WERE YOU DOING IN THE OUTFIELD? DON'T YOU EVEN KNOW HOW TO PLAY?!

C'MON GUYS, IT'S JUST A **GAME!** THIS IS SUPPOSED TO BE FUN!

GAMES ARE ONLY FUN WHEN YOU **WIN**, BONE-HEAD! YOU'RE GONNA MAKE US **LOSE!**

IF YOU SCREW UP AGAIN, YOU'RE DEAD MEAT, CALVIN!

WHO TAUGHT YOU HOW TO PLAY ANYWAY? YOUR GRANDMOTHER?

WAIT TILL I TELL THE OTHER TEAMS ABOUT **THIS!**

MR. LOCKJAW, I DON'T WANT TO PLAY ANY MORE. THERE'S TOO MUCH TEAM SPIRIT.

OK, QUITTER! GOODBYE.

I DON'T UNDERSTAND IT, HOBBS.

THE KIDS TEASED ME WHEN I **DIDN'T** PLAY BASEBALL. THEN THEY YELLED AT ME WHEN I **DID** PLAY. THEN THE TEACHER CALLED ME A "QUITTER" WHEN I **STOPPED** PLAYING.

UNLESS YOU'RE A STAR, YOU CAN'T PLEASE ANYONE.

IN THAT CASE, WHY NOT JUST PLEASE YOURSELF?

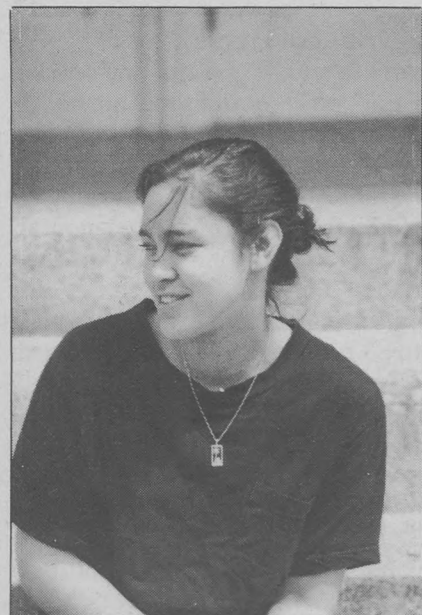
BECAUSE MOM WON'T LET ME MOVE TO MADAGASCAR.

...And Short Term

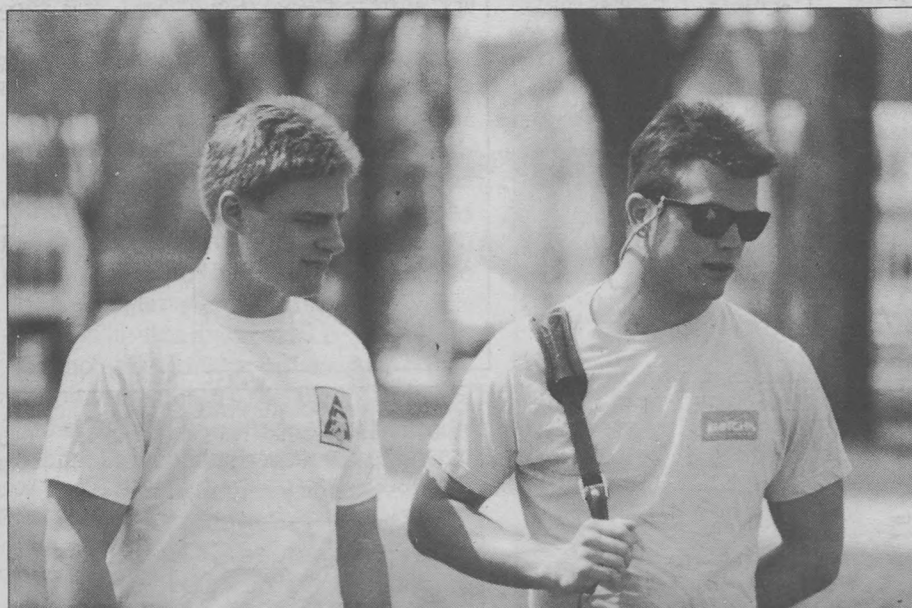
What do you think that the administration should look for in a new director of security?

Reported by
Katherine Reisz

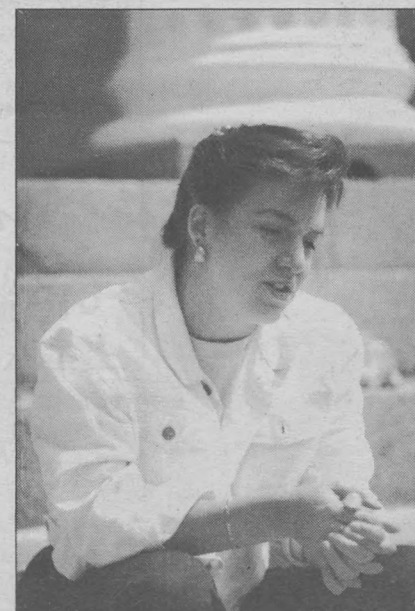
Photographs by
Marlan Proctor



Andrea Floyd '90 "I think someone that can talk between the Administration and Security itself. I think that Security is dealing with a lot of heat this year and needs a line of communication that won't be cut off. An understanding between the two.



Jeff Bochenek '90 "I think that the Security Advisor should be able to relate with the students, be able to deal with and solve some of the problems that occurred in the past.



Julie Ann Ott '91 "Someone who knows the students well and empathizes with us. And someone who handles authority well.

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WPROTEST

IN HIS NEVER-ENDING QUEST FOR FAME, OUR SVELTE PAL APPLIES FOR A RADIO SHOW.

IT'S NOW THREE A.M., AND YOU'RE LISTENING TO THE KARL (AND PRETENTIO) SHOW, WHERE WE CARE ABOUT THE ISSUES SO MUCH WE TRADE THEM OFF EVERY WEEK LIKE DANCE PARTNERS.



JOIN ME FOR THE NEXT THREE HOURS AND WE CAN FEIGN GUILT FOR OUR COLLECTIVE AFFLUENCE.

LAST WEEK, WE PAID SOME EARLY-MORNING LIP SERVICE TO THE OZONE LAYER.



MY, AREN'T WE COLLEGIATE, (HISUTE MERCHANT OF CHEAP IDEAS AND CHEAPER FABRICS)

WE BEGIN OUR BOYCOTT OF SWANSON FROZEN FOODS! WE WILL NOT FALTER UNTIL THEY OFFER A LINE OF HUNGRY-WOMAN AS WELL!!



NEXT WEEK: OUR HERO GETS ROPED INTO A GAME OF "SPIN THE BOTTLE"